Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 1 of 359

RECORD NOS. 13-4835(L), 13-4836, 13-4837, 13-4839

In The

United States Court Of Appeals For The Fourth Circuit

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

KEITH WILLIE REED; STANLEY RAY WINSTON, a/k/a Stanley Wilson, a/k/a Rashaad Winston; ANTHONY CANNON; TOBIAS RICHARD DYER,

Defendants - Appellants.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

JOINT APPENDIX Volume III of VII (Pages 789 – 1125)

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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 2 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume I of VII

	Page:
Docket Entries	1
Second Superseding Indictment filed April 23, 2013	35
Defendant's Motion for Severance of Counts and Defendants (Reed) filed April 30, 2013	54
Government's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Severance of Counts and Defendants (Reed) filed May 13, 2013	59
Transcript of Motions Hearing before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton (Reed) on June 7, 2013	68
Order Denying Defendant's Motion for Severance of Counts and Defendants (Reed) filed June 7, 2013	76

Transcript of Trial Preceding before
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
on June 17, 2013 77
Testimony of <u>Dimanche Inn</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Redirect Examination by Ms. Giles
Testimony of Abigail Lopez:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter
Redirect Examination by Ms. Giles
Testimony of <u>Erin Hablenko</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter
Testimony of Carl Childress, Jr.:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 4 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 17, 2013, Continued:

Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Testimony of Eldorado Mills:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles181Cross Examination by Mr. Wood192Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe200Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson204Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter207
Testimony of <u>Eric Johnson</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows210Cross Examination by Mr. Wood218Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe221Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson228Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter228Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows231Recross Examination by Mr. Hunter231Testimony of Harry Singleton:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 5 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 17, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Elmo English:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Testimony of Shaquinta Gaines:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Testimony of <u>Luis Dejesus</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson
Testimony of Sandra Koch:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 6 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 17, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Constance Fischer:

Direct Examination by Ms. Giles	280
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe	288
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson	291
•	
Testimony of Christopher Ormerod:	
· -	
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows	29 3

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 7 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume II of VII

Page:
ranscript of Trial Preceding before
he Honorable Claude M. Hilton
on June 18, 2013 334
Testimony of Christopher Ormerod, continued:
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 341
Testimony of <u>Donald Misele</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 348
Testimony of <u>Joseph Sierra</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 363
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows
Testimony of <u>Joseph Trawicki</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 8 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 18, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Robert Wenmoth:

Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 376
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter
Testimony of <u>Christopher Derks</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 393
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter
Testimony of Amanda Romek:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Testimony of Felicia Williams:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Testimony of Michele Miller:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 9 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 18, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Kirsten Montoya:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Testimony of Kirsten Henault:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 425
Testimony of <u>Susannah Kehl</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 442
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 445
Redirect Examination by Ms. Giles 451
Testimony of Yu Jin Kang:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 10 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 18, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of **Kira Glass**:

Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 465
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 475
Testimony of Marc Hess:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 50
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 502
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows 500
Testimony of Rodney Jiggetts:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 50
Testimony of Thomas Reddick:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 519
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows 520
Testimony of <u>Lynette Jones</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 52

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 11 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 18, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Latoya Freeman:

Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows 532
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe 535
Testimony of Gary Jameson:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 537
Direct Examination by Wis. Gives
To Constant (Dalla Talana
Testimony of <u>Bobby Tabron</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood 545
Testimony of Shawn Casey:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Testimony of James Bright:

Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows	552
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson	554

Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows546Cross Examination by Mr. Wood550Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe550Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson551

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 12 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 18, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Romedan Hassen:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Testimony of Margarita Damian:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Testimony of Nana Donkoh:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles
Testimony of Yousuf Ashraf:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Testimony of <u>Jorge Vergara</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles 588
Testimony of Sherry O'Brien:
Direct Examination by Ms. Giles

Transcript of Trial Preceding before
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
on June 19, 2013 634
Testimony of Andrea Mattia:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 642
Testimony of <u>Paul Lee</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood 658
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe 660
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 661
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter 662
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows 669
Testimony of Richard Fennern:
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood 683
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson 687
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows 688
Testimony of <u>John Marsh</u> :
Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows 689
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood
Cross Examination by Mr. Robertson

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 14 of 359

Transcript of Trial Preceding before The Honorable Claude M. Hilton on June 19, 2013, Continued:

Testimony of Kevin Horan:

Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows	702
Cross Examination by Mr. Wood	730
Cross Examination by Ms. VanLowe	740
Cross Examination by Mr. Hunter	752
Redirect Examination by Ms. Bellows	760

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 15 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume III of VII

Page:

Trans	cript of Trial Preceding before	
The H	Ionorable Claude M. Hilton	
	on June 20, 2013 7	'89
	Testimony of Ramon Calderon:	
	Direct Examination by Ms. Bellows	'9 5
	Cross Examination by Ms. Giles 8	01
	Redirect Examination by Mr. Wood 8	
	Testimony of <u>Richard Fennern</u> :	
	Direct Examination by Mr. Robertson 8	05
Trans	cript of Trial Preceding before	
The H	Ionorable Claude M. Hilton	
	on June 21, 2013 9	22
	GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBITS:	
	17.1 Photograph of Keith Willie Reed9	27
	17.2 Phone Examination Report 9	28
	17.3 Text Messages #321 and #322 9	38
	17.4 List of Incoming and Outgoing Phone Calls 9	40

GOV	VERNMENT'S EXHIBITS, Continued:
17.5	Alexandria Detention Center Call Records (Reed) 945
18.10)Photograph of Stanley Winston952
18.11	Photograph of Stanley Winston 953
45	Diagrams Illustrating Cellular Analysis of (202) 510-4853, (202) 239-9022, (202) 594-4127, (240) 355-8256 on December 7, December 9, and December 22, 2012
Defendant	t's Motion for Judgment of Acquittal (Winston)
	July 5, 2013
Motion for	t's Memorandum in Support of r Judgment of Acquittal (Winston) July 5, 2013
	t's Motion for Judgment of Acquittal (Cannon) July 7, 2013
Motion for	t's Memorandum in Support of r Judgment of Acquittal (Cannon) July 7, 2013
Motion for	ent's Memorandum of Law in Support of r Preliminary Order of Forfeiture (Dyer) October 11, 2013

Defendant's Sentencing Memorandum (Winston)	
filed October 14, 2013 105	50
Government's Position with Respect to Sentencing (Dyer)	
filed October 17, 2013 105	55
Defendant's Position on Sentencing (Dyer)	
filed October 23, 2013 100	63
Transcript of Sentencing Hearing before	
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton (Reed)	
on October 25, 2013	67
Transcript of Sentencing Hearing before	
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton (Winston)	
on October 25, 2013	73
Transcript of Sentencing Hearing before	
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton (Cannon)	
on October 25, 2013 108	81
Minute Entry Regarding Sentencing Proceedings (Dyer)	
filed October 25, 2013 108	88
Transcript of Sentencing Hearing before	
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton (Dyer)	
on October 25, 2013 108	89
Notice of Appeal (Reed)	
filed October 30, 2013 109	95
Judgment (Reed)	
filed October 31, 2013 109	96

agment (Winston)	
filed October 31, 2013	l 02
dgment (Cannon)	
filed October 31, 2013	l 08
dgment (Dyer)	
filed October 31, 2013	14
otice of Appeal (Cannon)	
filed October 31, 2013	l 20
otice of Appeal (Winston)	
filed November 1, 2013	l 22
otice of Appeal (Dyer)	
filed November 1, 2013	124

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 19 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume IV of VII - UNDER SEAL

	Page:
Presentence Investigation Report (Dyer)	
filed August 22, 2013	1126

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 20 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume V of VII - UNDER SEAL

	Page:
Presentence Investigation Report (Reed)	
filed September 16, 2013	. 1159

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 21 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume VI of VII - UNDER SEAL

	Page:
Presentence Investigation Report (Cannon)	
filed September 16, 2013	1197

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 22 of 359

TABLE OF CONTENTS Volume VII of VII - UNDER SEAL

	Page:
Presentence Investigation Report (Winston)	
filed October 16, 2013	. 1239

```
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
 2
                            ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
 3
 4
      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                     ) Case No. 1:13-cr-48
 5
                                       Alexandria, Virginia
               v.
                                     ) June 20, 2013
 6
      KEITH WILLIE REED, et al.,
                                       10:20 a.m.
 7
               Defendants.
 8
 9
10
                            TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
                               (Volume IV)
11
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON
12
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13
                                AND A JURY
14
15
16
    APPEARANCES:
17
    For the United States: Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
18
                              Rebeca H. Bellows, Esq.
19
    For the Defendants:
                              Douglas J. Wood, Esq.
                                Defendant Keith W. Reed
20
                              Melinda L. VanLowe, Esq.
                                Defendant Stanley R. Winston
21
                              Alfred L. Robertson, Jr., Esq.
                                Defendant Anthony Cannon
22
                              Gregory T. Hunter, Esq.
                                Defendant Tobias R. Dyer
23
      Court Reporter:
                             Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
24
    Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced
25
    by computer-aided transcription.
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634

1		<u>I 1</u>	N D E X		
2		Direct	Cross	Redirect	Recross
3	FOR THE DEFENDANTS:				
4	R. Calderon	639	645	647	
5	R. Fennern	649			
6					
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25					

PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE CLERK: Criminal No. 2013-48, United States of 3 America v. Keith Willie Reed, et al. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Hunter, I understand that you've been 5 appointed in a case before me tomorrow morning. 6 MR. HUNTER: Excited to be here, Judge. 7 THE COURT: And the government is somewhat concerned 8 about those motions going forward. I suppose you want some time 9 to take a look at those motions and --10 MR. HUNTER: We can start on the very first --11 THE COURT: Well, that will be fine. I won't require you to go to hearing on Friday. I'll give you another week to 12 13 talk -- look at the motions and talk with --14 MR. HUNTER: Perfect. THE COURT: -- the defendant in this case. And I'll 15 16 give you -- if you want them the following Friday, or the Friday 17 after that, just tell me which Friday you want them set. 18 MR. HUNTER: That would be fantastic. Thank you for 19 your consideration. I promise I will move as quickly as I can. 20 THE COURT: I'm sure you will. 21 (Pause.) 2.2 THE COURT: Mr. Hunter, it's going to be the week 23 after. I am not going to be here next week. MR. HUNTER: That will be fine. 24 25 THE COURT: So it will be two weeks from today.

```
That's the 5th. I don't think I'm going to be here
 1
 2
    then either.
 3
             MR. HUNTER: Judge, if I might --
 4
             THE COURT: I may come back to work sometime.
 5
             MR. HUNTER: -- we'll figure something out. Let me
 6
    talk with the government first and then we can contact chambers.
7
             THE COURT: All right. Anytime, but I believe -- I've
8
    got to go down to a conference next week, and I don't think that
9
    I'm going to have any motions on the 5th.
10
             MR. HUNTER: I can't imagine you would.
11
             THE COURT: That week -- the 4th is on a Thursday so no
12
    motions on Friday. So anytime after I think will be --
13
             MR. HUNTER: We'll get it figured out, Judge.
14
             THE COURT: All right.
15
             MR. HUNTER: Thank you.
16
             THE COURT: Now, did you-all have some motions that I
17
    need to address?
18
             MR. WOOD: Yes, Your Honor. On behalf of Keith Reed,
    I'll make a motion for a judgment of acquittal on all counts,
19
20
    and I'll simply rest on the evidence.
21
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I'll deny that
22
    motion. I believe there's ample evidence to go forward on all
23
    of these counts.
             MS. VANLOWE: Good morning, Your Honor. Melinda
24
25
    VanLowe with Stanley Winston.
```

2.2

I would make the same motion on all counts. I would specifically draw Your Honor's attention to Count 2, which is the robbery of VVM. Specifically, the government was required to prove that the money taken from the VVM was in fact property of VVM, Inc.

While there was testimony about -- the outside of the building says VVM, Inc. It's certainly the address there. But there was testimony about multiple businesses within the same building, and the same room as a matter of fact, and there was indication that there was money taken from different registers. There was no testimony as to exactly what VVM is as an entity.

One of the witnesses testified that they sell phone cards. There was certainly testimony, I believe, that the government was establishing that this was done in interstate commerce. There were talks about wire transfers, but we never really did get any information as to specifically what VVM is, what the business is, and whose money was taken from which of these different businesses. So in particular, I draw your attention to that blank issue, unproven element.

And then in addition to that, Your Honor, very specifically, Charges 9, 10, 11, and 12, the 922(g)(1) elements, the fact that they were affecting interstate commerce -- those are the gun charges -- I don't believe that we heard anything about the guns, where they were in fact manufactured, and how they affect interstate commerce.

And so especially with respect to those two counts, I would ask for a motion. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Your motion will be denied as

well. I believe there's ample evidence to go forward on those counts.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, even though you've made a prior ruling on Ms. VanLowe's motion, I join her motion for the same reasons she stated.

Further, Your Honor, I'm going to ask that you strike a paragraph from the indictment. Specifically under overt acts in the indictment, there's paragraph 14, which says on or about December 18, 2012, at 3555 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Defendant Cannon purchased four masks for the purpose of using them in an armed robbery.

There was no evidence that my client purchased any masks. There was none submitted to this jury at any point.

I think that paragraph -- I know the jury is going to have a copy of the indictment. I would like that paragraph struck from the indictment before they receive it. Thank you.

MS. GILES: We have no objection to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That will be done. And your motion for a directed verdict will be denied for the reasons

I've stated. I find there's ample evidence to go forward on all of those counts.

MR. HUNTER: Again, Your Honor, I don't have very much

```
to say because my colleagues have already presented that to the
 1
 2
    Court, but I would like to adopt and conform to their motions as
 3
    well.
 4
             THE COURT: Very well. And I'll deny your motion as
 5
    well for the reasons stated.
             MR. HUNTER: Thank you, Judge.
 6
 7
             THE COURT: Are you-all ready to go forward with your
 8
    witnesses at this time?
 9
             MR. WOOD: Yes, Your Honor.
10
             THE COURT: All right. Bring in the jury.
11
        (The jury enters at 10:28 a.m.)
             THE COURT: You-all can have a seat.
12
13
             All right. Call your first witness.
14
             MR. WOOD: Your Honor, we would call, on behalf of
15
    Mr. Reed, Ramon Calderon.
                            RAMON A. CALDERON,
16
17
                after having been duly sworn or affirmed,
18
                took the stand and testified as follows:
19
                            DIRECT EXAMINATION
20
    BY MR. WOOD:
21
    Q. Sir, in a loud and clear voice, could you please state your
22
    full name, and make sure you keep your voice up. Okay?
    A. Ramon Antonio Calderon.
23
24
    Q. Do you want to spell your last name for the record?
25
        C-A-L-D-E-R-O-N.
```

- 1 Q. And your first name for the record?
- 2 A. R-A-M-O-N.
- 3 Q. Now, Mr. Calderon, I want to direct your attention back to
- 4 December 22, 2012. Were you in the vicinity of a Navy Federal
- 5 Credit Union in the early morning hours of that day?
- 6 A. I was outside.
- 7 Q. Do you work in the area?
- 8 A. Yes. I was a manager of a pizzeria.
- 9 Q. A manager of a what?
- 10 A. Pizzeria.
- 11 Q. Okay. Around 9 o'clock, in the early morning hours of
- 12 | December 22nd, did you notice anything unusual happening while
- 13 you were standing outside the Navy Federal Credit Union?
- 14 A. Well, technically, I was walking towards it when I saw an
- 15 elderly lady run, like, towards me because she almost bumped
- 16 into me. She was hesitant to like even stop. So --
- 17 **||** Q. What did you say? Someone tried -- bumped into you?
- 18 A. No, she almost bumped into me. Somebody was running -- they
- 19 | hit the corner where North Quincy is from Randolph. And then
- 20 that's when I kept walking forward because I had to go make a
- 21 deposit.
- 22 Q. At the bank?
- 23 A. At Capital One at Ballston Mall.
- Q. Okay. So you were on your way to make a deposit at a bank.
- 25 Okay. Now, after this lady almost bumped into you, what

- 1 happened next?
- 2 | A. I mean, I wanted to know, like, where she was running from.
- 3 I thought there was like a fight or something. So I was
- 4 interested. You know, maybe something would make my day in the
- 5 morning.
- 6 Q. All right. And did you move closer to the Navy Federal
- 7 Credit Union?
- 8 | A. Yeah, I did, but I heard -- a car kept beeping.
- 9 Q. Okay.
- 10 A. From there I crossed the street because -- I mean, something
- 11 was obviously wrong.
- 12 Q. You saw a car beeping?
- 13 A. Yeah, a black Jeep.
- 14 0. Okay. And then what else did you see?
- 15 A. When I crossed the street, like I stood looking into it.
- 16 Then I was like, oh, something is going on in there.
- 17 Q. It being the credit union?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Okay. Did you know what was going on inside the credit
- 20 union at the time you looked in?
- 21 A. From -- yeah. When I looked in, yeah.
- 22 Q. Okay. And what did you see?
- 23 A. I mean, they were getting held up right there. And the
- 24 person in the car was just beeping.
- 25 Q. What did you see next after you heard the person in the car

- 1 beeping and something happening inside the credit union?
- 2 A. There was a lady in the red car and she pulled up. I guess
- 3 she -- she peeped inside and then she just drove off. She
- 4 peeled out afterwards.
- 5 And like a minute or two later, like they came out. And I
- 6 | just stood there. I was like -- I just stood just because I was
- 7 | like, wow. I was like, this is more than what I expected to
- 8 see.
- 9 Q. This is more than the fight you expected, right?
- 10 A. Yeah.
- 11 Q. And when you said they came out, where did they go?
- 12 \blacksquare A. They hopped into the Jeep.
- 13 Q. Okay. And what did the Jeep do?
- 14 A. They just peeled out. They hit like North Fairfax, and like
- 15 they passed the light and they almost got hit by a car. So I
- 16 was like -- so what I saw.
- 17 \parallel Q. Did you stick around after the Jeep left the scene?
- 18 | A. My intentions were go make this deposit. So I wanted to go
- 19 \parallel make the deposit first before I even came back.
- 20 Q. Did you end up doing that?
- 21 A. Yeah, because, like, they saw me. Then they were like, we
- 22 | just called the police; like you need to stick around because
- 23 you know what happened. I was like, no, I don't. I got to make
- 24 this deposit.
- I went there and then I came back. Then they spotted me so

- 1 they told me to come inside.
- 2 Q. Now, when you say they spotted you, are you referring to the
- 3 police?
- 4 A. Yes.
- $5 \parallel Q$. Okay. Now, on that morning did you give the police a
- 6 description of the person who was driving that black Jeep?
- 7 A. Yeah. From I thought, yes.
- 8 ▮ Q. Okay. And what was the description you gave of the person?
- 9 A. It was a scarf, like a black or white -- black and white
- 10 scarf.
- 11 Q. Okay. The person -- I'm talking about the driver of the
- 12 Jeep.
- 13 A. Yes. Yeah.
- 14 Q. He was wearing a black and white scarf?
- 15 A. Yeah, around the face.
- 16 Q. And could tell us the pattern?
- 17 | A. It was like -- it was an Arab -- an Arab-like scarf. Like
- 18 what they wear -- like a turban.
- 19 Q. Like a Muslim-type scarf?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. So that was black and white. And could you describe
- 22 the hairstyle of the person driving the Jeep?
- 23 A. Not really.
- 24 | Q. Did you tell the -- did you give the police a hairstyle of
- 25 the person driving the Jeep?

- 1 A. I mean, I was being badgered by them, for them, like to give
- 2 them information. So I just, you know, I was like maybe he had
- 3 long hair, like maybe he had his hair tied up. I don't know.
- 4 Q. Okay. Did you ever describe the person as having dreads?
- 5 A. Yes.
- $6 \parallel Q$. Okay. And that's -- so you described to the police that the
- 7 person who was driving the car had dreads?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Okay. And did you describe the jacket the person was
- 10 wearing to the police?
- 11 A. I just said it was a black jacket.
- 12 | Q. Did you describe it with any type of color other than being
- 13 a black jacket?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. Did you describe that it was a black jacket with some red in
- 16 | it?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 | Q. Okay. With the court's assistance, I want to show you
- 19 what's been marked as Defense Exhibit 1, and ask you to take a
- 20 look at that statement and see if you can -- or take a look at
- 21 Defense Exhibit No. 1 and see if you can identify that.
- 22 A. Yeah, but I tried -- I tried to scratch it out, but he was
- 23 like just leave it as it is.
- 24 Q. Okay. Is that your statement?
- 25 A. Yes.

R. Calderon - Cross 645

- 1 | Q. Okay. And is that in your handwriting?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Okay. And in that statement you provide the police a
- 4 description of the driver, correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. Does that description include the word dreads in
- 7 | terms of the driver's hairstyle?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Pardon me?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And does it include the black- and white-checkered
- 12 scarf, like a Muslim-type scarf?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And does it include the person was wearing a black jacket
- 15 with red?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 | Q. Okay. And when you were giving the police a description, it
- 18 was actually the driver, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 MR. WOOD: Thank you. I have no further questions,
- 21 Your Honor.
- 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 23 BY MS. GILES:
- 24 Q. Good morning, Mr. Calderon.
- 25 A. Good morning.

- 1 Q. Now, at the time that you -- you still have that statement
- 2 in front of you, do you not?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And this is what you wrote when you were at the bank that
- 5 day?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 | Q. Did you also state at that time in writing your statement
- 8 | that you noticed that the driver was masked?
- 9 A. He had his face covered, yes.
- 10 Q. But in your statement did you actually write down, I noticed
- 11 | that the driver was masked?
- Do you see that? It's the -- one, two, three, four -- fifth
- 13 line down: I noticed the driver was masked.
- 14 A. Yeah, but masked to me is just face covered.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. I explained that to them as well.
- 17 \parallel Q. And later on did you also say that he was wearing a knitted
- 18 | hat?
- 19 ■ A. Yes. That's why I put next to it with like a side of
- 20 dreads. So I don't know whether it was a knitted hat or dreads.
- 21 | Q. Okay. Now, you said that that day the police were badgering
- 22 you, right?
- 23 A. Yeah.
- 24 Q. That's what you say. Have you been interviewed since that
- 25 time, since you wrote the statement?

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. You weren't telephonically interviewed on April 4, 2013,
- 3 where you were called? There was a special agent from the
- 4 FBI --
- 5 A. Oh, yeah.
- $6 \parallel Q$. -- on the phone as well as the prosecutors in the case.
- 7 A. Yes, I do remember.
- $8 \parallel Q$. And at that time did you not state that although you
- 9 mentioned that the driver may have had dreads, you clarified and
- 10 | said you did not necessarily see a dread and that it could have
- 11 been a part of the scarf or the jacket?
- 12 A. Yep.
- 13 Q. Were you being badgered at that time?
- 14 A. No.
- MS. GILES: Thank you.
- 16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 17 BY MR. WOOD:
- 18 Q. Mr. Calderon, you indicated you had a conversation with, I
- 19 guess, the prosecutors and the police on April 14, 2013?
- 20 A. On April 14th?
- 21 | Q. Well, they gave you a date. I think it was April 14th.
- MS. GILES: 4th.
- 23 THE WITNESS: 4th.
- 24 BY MR. WOOD:
- 25 Q. April 4, 2013. When she just asked you about a conversation

- you had on the phone with the prosecutor and maybe some police officers?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. They just asked you about that conversation, correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Was your memory better on the day it happened,
- 7 December 22nd, or was your memory better on April 4th, some five
- 8 months after it happened?
- 9 A. I can still remember what happened.
- 10 Q. But on December 22, 2012, is it fair to say the events of
- 11 | that day were fresh in your mind?
- 12 A. From that day, yeah.
- 13 Q. Okay. And so your memory was good because you were
- 14 describing something that just happened minutes before you gave
- 15 the description to the police, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 MR. WOOD: I have no further questions, Your Honor.
- 18 THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down and may be
- 19 excused.

- 20 (Witness stands down.)
- 21 MR. WOOD: That's our evidence, Your Honor.
- MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I'd like to talk to Agent
- 23 Fennern, if we could.
 - RICHARD FENNERN,
- 25 after having been previously duly sworn or affirmed,

R. Fennern - Direct 649

1 took the stand and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

- 3 BY MR. ROBERTSON:
- 4 Q. Agent Fennern, you did the examination -- you did the
- 5 Cellebrite examination on a Sanyo Boost Mobile phone?
- 6 A. Correct.

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- 7 | Q. You previously talked about it and Exhibit 17.2 was admitted
- 8 into evidence. Do you remember that?
- 9 A. I believe so, yes.
- 10 Q. With the assistance of the court security officer, I'd ask
- 11 that you take a look at 17.2.
- 12 Do you know who this phone was -- this phone came from?
- 13 A. Mr. Reed.
- 14 | Q. Okay. I'd ask you to take a look at the contacts list. It
- 15 would be page 8 of 36, and number 63, please.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 Q. Could you tell us who that contact name is?
- 18 **■** A. It says Tobe, T-O-B-E.
- 19 Q. And what's the phone number?
- 20 A. 202-510-4853.
- 21 Q. I'd also like you to take a look at Plaintiff's Exhibit -- I
- 22 mean, Government's Exhibit 18.4, I believe.
- 23 You also did the Cellebrite examination of an iPhone 5. Do
- 24 you recall that?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And who was that phone -- who did that phone belong to?
- 2 A. I'm sorry. iPhone 4 belonging to --
- $3 \parallel Q$. iPhone 4.
- 4 A. -- belonged to Stanley Winston.
- 5 Q. Right. And you testified that in that exhibit, one of the
- 6 contacts, number 33 -- who was that listed for?
- 7 A. Cannon.
- 8 Q. And what was the phone number?
- 9 A. 202-510-4853.
- 10 \parallel Q. And in the subsequent investigation of this case, you
- 11 understood that Mr. Cannon's phone number was the 510-4853
- 12 number?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 \ Q. Why not the -- Tobe's number?
- 15 A. Tobe's number?
- 16 Q. Why not call it Tobe's number instead of Cannon's number?
- 17 A. You can't look at it in a vacuum. You have to look at it
- 18 \parallel with the records and analysis of everything else that we had.
- 19 MR. ROBERTSON: Okay. I don't have any other
- 20 questions, Your Honor.
- 21 THE COURT: Do you have any questions?
- 22 MS. BELLOWS: I don't have any questions, Your Honor.
- 23 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may step down
- 24 and may be excused.
- 25 (Witness stands down.)

THE COURT: Do you have anything else? 1 2 Not on behalf of Mr. Reed. MR. WOOD: 3 MR. ROBERTSON: I don't have anything further. 4 MS. VANLOWE: Not for Mr. Winston. 5 MR. HUNTER: Not for Mr. Dyer. 6 THE COURT: Anything else from the government? 7 MS. GILES: No, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 9 All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'll let 10 you retire to the jury room. I have some matters of 11 instructions to deal with with counsel, and we'll come out 12 shortly for closing arguments. 13 (The jury exits at 10:42 a.m.) 14 THE COURT: All right. As far as the instructions are 15 concerned, I'll run through what I'm going to give, and then at the end, when I finish instructing the jury -- at the conclusion 16 17 of my instructing the jury, you-all can tell me if you've got 18 any objection to them. I'll give you a chance, after I go 19 through here, and you can tell me if there's anything else you 20 want me to give. 21 I'll tell them about the nature of the offense in 22 Count 1, the statute defining the offense in Counts 1, 2, 3, and 23 4, the essential elements of the offense in Count 1. Tell them 24 about a conspiracy, the existence of an agreement, membership in 25 the agreement. Tell them about the nature of the charges in

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Count 2 and Count 3 and Count 4. Tell them the essential elements of the offense in those counts.

Define obstructs, delays, or affects commerce. Define robbery. Define property. Tell them the nature of the offense in Count 5, statute in regards to Count 5, the essential elements of the offense that the government must prove. I'll define puts in jeopardy the life of a person by use of a weapon. Define assaults any person. Define force, violence by intimidation. Define custody, control, management, or possession.

Define the term credit union. Tell them about the nature of the offenses involved in 6, 7, and 8, the statute involved, the essential elements of the offense that the government must prove.

Define firearm. Define use or carries a firearm.

Define crime of violence. Explain aiding and abetting to them.

Also, responsibility for the substantive offense. And the nature of the offenses charged in Counts 9 through 12, the statute, the essential elements of the offense that the government must prove in those counts.

And then define felony for them.

This instruction that the government has presented about proof required, I don't believe that that's a proper instruction. That states the law, but I don't believe it's an instruction that should be given to the jury.

I should tell them that the conviction of the -conviction for a prior offense should be used only in connection
with the gun charges and not any of the other charges in this
case, and I will tell them that in so many words.

And then define knowingly. Define possession, in or affecting commerce, and tell them that the proof may be disjunctive.

Now, I'll also give my general instructions which talk about burden of proof, credibility of witnesses, and those good things.

Is there anything else that I've missed by way of substantive instructions here?

MS. GILES: Your Honor, it's one of the instructions we requested, the one on immediate flight or concealment. In this case you have the evidence that will be coming in about the defendants fleeing from Officer Mills. So we would like that instruction. It is instruction 14.08 in O'Malley's. We can print that out if -- and provide it to the Court.

MS. VANLOWE: I am standing because I have an objection, Your Honor, to that.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. VANLOWE: The evidence was not actually that there was immediate flight. The evidence was that there were four men walking down the street. One separated to put something in the trash can. They kept walking even after the police car --

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Officer Mills was sitting there with his lights on. They walked towards Pope Street, turned onto Pope Street and walked. Police officer -- Officer Mills then kept following them. Officer Mills got out of the car. He asked them if they lived there. They answered that question. Then Keith Reed motioned and started running, and then the others followed.

The way that the government has made it seem is if the police -- they immediately saw the police and then took off running, and that's also what this instruction seems to suggest. It's not a proper instruction and shouldn't be given as it doesn't reflect the evidence in the case.

THE COURT: You know, I believe that's correct. I think this is a little short. They did stand around for quite a while. The officer followed them, and I think there's a real question of whether or not that's immediate flight. I don't think I'm prepared to make that determination.

They obviously didn't stay around and talk to the officer, but to make that an incident involving this robbery -- you know, it's certainly not immediate flight to the robbery. I think I better leave that out.

Anything else?

MR. WOOD: Not on behalf of Mr. Reed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. How long do you-all want to

argue? Ten minutes apiece?

MR. WOOD: Can I have 15 to 20, Your Honor? 15

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probably.
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             THE COURT: Boy, that's a long time.
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             MR. WOOD:
                        15.
             THE COURT: Four times 15 is what?
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             MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I know that when I'm
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    sitting here listening to Mr. Wood's argument, Ms. VanLowe's
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    argument, that I'm going to be really careful not to repeat what
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    they say, but I don't want to be cut off. I mean, I want to be
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    able to argue. I don't think I would take longer than
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    15 minutes if I was doing it by myself.
11
             THE COURT: See, that's one of the reasons why I have a
    time limit, so that I can cut people off. If not, you know,
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13
    it's open-ended, fair game, keep talking.
14
             MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I think we've been pretty
15
    good.
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             THE COURT: Yes, you have. But the longer you talk --
17
    nothing can happen until you stop talking.
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             MS. VANLOWE: Your Honor, I think we've also observed
    the jury, and I think that they would probably cut us off after
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20
    15 minutes. I think it's very clear that we need to keep it
21
    concise.
             But I know Mr. Wood -- I've had to follow him
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23
    throughout this entire case, and I've been trying to be very
    careful about not duplicating his arguments. So I have also, in
24
    going through my closing, made very sure that I am only -- but I
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can't guarantee that that's going to be less than 15 minutes, although I have timed it to make sure that it is.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll help you on that score.

MS. VANLOWE: Thank you.

MR. HUNTER: The best advice I ever got on closing arguments, Judge, I got from you in this courtroom. That's that there's a reason why the most successful shows on television are 30 minutes or less. And I -- I try to be as short as I can be because, as Ms. VanLowe said, the jury will cut me off themselves whether you do or not.

THE COURT: Well, I think in this circumstance

15 minutes for each of you. That will give you an hour total

for the four defendants. You're talking about exactly the same

facts, and I don't really think you can talk that long without

repeating yourself. I'll give you that.

How about 20 minutes and 10 rebuttal for you-all?

MS. BELLOWS: That's fine, Your Honor. That's plenty
of time. Yes. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Let's see. If we start at 11:00, we could finish the closing arguments by -- what? -- 12:30, in that neighborhood. Then let's think about letting the jury go to lunch and then come back and me instruct them instead of my instructing them and letting them go to lunch. Because if the instructions are fresh in their mind, there's less likely to

be some question about them. So let's plan to do that. 1 2 I'll just take a brief recess now so you-all can get 3 your thoughts together, and then we'll come back. 4 MS. BELLOWS: Your Honor, may I use two or three pieces 5 of evidence that have been introduced just to show the jury from here, and I also have some blow-ups that I'd like to just put on 6 7 this table? THE COURT: If you think it's necessary. 8 9 MS. BELLOWS: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 (Recess taken at 10:53 a.m.; the jury enters at 11:05 a.m.) 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MS. BELLOWS: May it please the Court. Good morning, 14 ladies and gentlemen. This is my first opportunity to speak 15 directly to you in this case. And it is only appropriate that I 16 take this moment to thank you for your attentiveness during the 17 trial. Ms. Giles and I know that throughout this case, which 18 has taken a good part of the whole week, you have been committed 19 to hearing, seeing, and understanding the evidence that has been 20 presented. 21 We recognize that none of you volunteered for this 22 assignment, and yet you've done it with a good attitude and with 23 devotion, and for that we both thank you. Now, the defendants in this case have been charged with 24

one count of conspiracy, three counts of interference with

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commerce by robbery, one count of armed robbery of a federal credit union, and three counts of possessing or using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence.

Each defendant is also charged with one count of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person, namely a person who has previously been convicted of a crime that carries a term of imprisonment of over one year. And all these charges stem from three robberies: the one that occurred at the Navy Federal Credit Union on December 22nd, the one that occurred at the Shoppers Food Warehouse on December 9th, and the armed robbery that occurred at the VVM on December 7th, in that same month, 2012.

And I don't think that there's any dispute that these armed robberies took place at these locations at those times on those dates. And I don't think there's any dispute that the robbers who committed these crimes used force and intimidation to take money from these businesses. And I don't think that there's any dispute that these robberies affected interstate commerce.

There's only one real issue and dispute in this case, and that is who committed these three robberies. And I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that in the last three days you have heard and taken in overwhelming evidence that establishes that Keith Reed, Stanley Winston, Anthony Cannon, and Tobias

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Dyer committed each and every one of these robberies.

Let's first turn to the Navy Federal Credit Union.

After hearing the evidence, I think there can be no doubt, let alone reasonable doubt, that these four committed that robbery. First, Stanley Winston's phone was right by the credit union before the robbery. Then the GPS trackers that are taken from the Navy Federal Credit Union lead law enforcement to Anthony Cannon's neighborhood, not only that, to his back door.

Then when Officer Mills encountered these four defendants, they run, and all he asked was for ID. And after they're all apprehended in the woods, and the FBI responds within minutes, what does the FBI find in the woods? \$19,000 in cash, two of the GPS trackers that belong to the bank, black masks, black gloves, just like the robbers were wearing. And Officer Mills and Officer Johnson, who were the two MPD officers, they told you no one else was around that day, no one else was at the woods, no one else was on Pope Street or Nash Street.

And that's only what happened in the woods. You add to the fact that Cannon, Dyer, and Winston all fit the description of the three robbers who went inside the Navy Federal Credit Union to a tee. Then Keith Reed, when he's apprehended, he's found with a screwdriver. You heard that the robbers used a stolen Jeep Liberty that when it was recovered within hours of the robbery, it had a punched ignition.

Now, all this evidence, that would be enough for you to convict these four defendants of that robbery, but yet there's more.

You heard that the FBI recovered four masks in the woods, and you also heard from the DNA expert that on two -that on all those masks there was a mixture of DNA. But on two
of them she was able to identify the main contributor and she
could do that to the exclusion of all others.

And what the DNA expert told you that was on one of those masks found in the woods, Keith Reed was the major contributor to the exclusion of everyone else in the world. And that on another mask, Cannon, right over here, was the main or the -- yeah -- the major contributor to the exclusion of all people in the world. And what does that tell you? That they wore those masks.

Then let's not forget the masks in the trash can outside of Cannon's house. Remember, masks were also recovered there. And what do we find there? We found Tobias Dyer's DNA on that mask.

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And not wanting to be left out, Mr. Winston over here made sure that he left his DNA on a mask too. Remember the blue bag that was dropped on Pope Street? Well, a mask was found in that blue bag and a hair was recovered from that mask, and mitochondrial DNA that was found on that hair shared the same sequence as Mr. Winston.

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Now, you heard that unlike nuclear DNA, mitochondrial DNA does not exclude people, but you also heard that five out of a thousand African-Americans would share that same sequence of mitochondrial DNA. But there weren't a thousand people on that street that day. There were four people. And there weren't a thousand people dropping that blue bag. It was one of these defendants who dropped that blue bag, and it was Mr. Winston's hair.

And yet, if you can believe it, there's still more evidence of their guilt for this robbery. The FBI searched Mr. Cannon's house. There's no dispute. It's 1501 38th Street. The probation officer told you that Mr. Cannon told him such on December 20th, the last time he saw him.

And at that house they find in his room, where he has mail at that address, the last remaining GPS device, \$10,000 of the bank's -- \$10,000 of the bank's money, a box with over \$7,800, and three firearms, all of which were loaded and ready to fire.

And Reed, he knew that money was left back at that house. How do we know this? You heard Officer Singleton, who apprehended Mr. Reed, and he said that right before they apprehended him, he was on the phone. Then you heard Officer Gaines testify that within minutes of the apprehension, she went to the house with other officers to secure the perimeter of Mr. Cannon's house. And there, who does she happen to find but

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Reed's wife who's trying to get into the house. She obviously had spoken to Mr. Reed because she was asking officers whether her husband had been arrested, and he had been arrested blocks away, not at the house.

And last, but certainly not least, another piece of evidence of these defendants' crime and that it was these four defendants are these two guns that were recovered from Mr. Cannon's house. Here's the Luger semiautomatic. You can see that it has holes in the barrel, just like Dimanche Inn told you. He was the young man who was the greeter at the Navy Federal Credit Union.

And then there was the silver gun that had this very unusual drum as a magazine. You heard Ms. Hablenko tell you that that was the gun and the magazine that was pointed at her. And you will see it for yourself on the surveillance video, and after you do, there will be no doubt in your mind that these were the guns that were used to commit that robbery.

So, ladies and gentlemen, the evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt, and it's so clear, that these four defendants were -- they committed that robbery. Mr. Reed was in the car, honking, hurrying them up, and he's the one that sped away with three of them -- the other three in there.

Now, because these four committed this robbery, it necessarily proves Counts 8 through 12 which charges them with being a prohibited person. Mr. Cannon, his probation officer

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testified that he had been convicted of an offense that carried more than a one-year term of imprisonment. He, I believe, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. You will see that certified conviction. And the other three defendants, they stipulated to the fact that they're felons.

The Court will instruct you that the substantive criminal acts of a conspirator may be attributed to other members of a conspiracy. So even if Mr. Reed did not have a gun -- and we don't know whether he did or not in the car -- even if he didn't have a gun, the fact that his co-conspirators used guns can be attributed to him and he can be found guilty of possessing a firearm.

Lastly, to prove felon in possession, the government also has to prove that that possession was in and affecting interstate commerce. Well, you'll know from the video, and you know from the testimony of Mr. Dimanche and Ms. Hablenko, that those were the guns that were used at the Navy Federal Credit Union in Virginia. Those guns were recovered later that day in Cannon's house in D.C. Clearly, they traveled in interstate commerce.

So now let's turn to Shoppers. How did we know they robbed -- these four men robbed the Shoppers on December 9th? Well, first of all, two of their phones, Mr. Cannon's and Mr. Reed's, are there at 6:00 in the morning on a Sunday at Shoppers. They live in D.C., but they're both there.

This is a pie chart that you're going to have in evidence that Mr. Horan testified about yesterday. And that shows, here's the robbery, and here is -- Mr. Cannon's phone is in this area and Mr. Reed's phone is in this area from 6:08 to 6:20.

Now, Stanley Winston and Tobias Dyer's phones were not active around the time of the robbery, but there's plenty of evidence putting them there.

First, they both match the physical description of two of the robbers. Remember, there was one robber who scaled the wall, and he was thin and had thin legs. And then there were two others: one was taller, one was shorter, a little thicker than the one who jumped -- who scaled the wall.

Well, Mr. Dyer fits the description of the tall, medium-sized, lighter-skinned robber, and Mr. Winston fits the description of the shorter, darker-skinned robber. But you also heard from Ms. Freeman that the shorter, darker-skinned robber had dreads. She knew what dreads looked like, and she could tell by the impressions in the mask that the man had dreads, just like Mr. Winston.

But there's even more than just that, ladies and gentlemen. You will see on the surveillance tape that Mr. Winston wore jeans that were very distinctive. You can see right here, this picture of the robber, and he's wearing jeans with a little silver button and a flap in the back of his pants.

Well, later that same day, December 9th, here he is partying with Mr. Cannon and Mr. Dyer. And here's Mr. Winston -- you'll see other photos of him turned around -- wearing exactly the same pants.

You'll also see that on that same day, December 9th, on Mr. Winston's phone are photos of him wearing those same clothes, those same pants, and taking a bite out of a big wad of cash. Where did he get that wad of cash? From the Shoppers.

But Mr. Winston wasn't the only one who was flagrant enough to document his crimes with pictures. Mr. Dyer took pictures of himself as well. On the day of the Shoppers robbery, he takes photos of himself with large stacks of money, including handing some -- holding some and then a big stack between his feet, and then he or somebody posts these pictures on Instagram. Here's Mr. Dyer posted on Instagram,

December 9th, holding cash, a big wad of cash between his feet.

Now Cannon. In addition to his phone being there, you can tell by the video that it's him. Mr. Cannon is limber and spry. You see him flying over the teller counter. He was the one wearing the yellow jacket. He has no trouble getting over that teller jacket [sic]. Mr. Dyer, who does the other teller counter, he has a little bit more trouble getting up, but not thin Mr. Cannon.

And then what does he do at Shoppers? He scales the wall with -- not once, but twice. You can see in this video,

and there will be no question after you review this video, that the robber who goes after the big money is always Mr. Cannon. He wears skinny jeans that accentuate his skinny legs. He also carries his loot out like this. When he has loot, he's all hunched over. And Mr. Cannon takes pride in being the one who goes after the big money. Days after the Shoppers robbery, this picture of Cannon is posted on Instagram.

So how do we know Mr. Reed is there? Well, first, look at the video. You'll see that there's a waiting Jeep outside the Shoppers. And right before it bolts away, you'll see one of the passenger doors open. Now, it's dark, but you can clearly see a door opening. Nobody gets on the driver's side. There's clearly a driver to that car.

And how do we know that it's Mr. Reed? Well, first, his cell phone activates in that area at 6:00 in the morning, as I previously stated, and it's activating from 6:15 to 6:20. And how do we know that that phone is Mr. Reed's phone? Because that's the one he was carrying with him when he ran from the police on December 22nd, and that's the one he dropped, and that's the one he used to call his wife. Because the phones that he's -- that that phone is speaking to on December 9th around 6:00 in the morning is the same phone he's calling right before he's apprehended.

Now, the phone activity between these defendants also is compelling evidence that they all committed this robbery.

Starting at 4:23 in the morning -- now, remember, the robbery happens at 6:00 in the morning on a Sunday morning. At 4:23, Reed and Dyer's phones are all calling each other. And you'll see this summary chart of these phone communications.

Then the calls between Reed and Dyer stop at 5:20, but then Reed's phone calls Cannon's phone. Then there's no communications between 5:21 in the morning and 12:31 p.m. And as Mr. Wood pointed out, when people are together, they're not calling each other.

Finally, let's turn to VVM. You'll look at that video as well. You'll see that the three robbers fit the same description and they use the same MO as they did in the other -- the subsequent robberies.

They use a stolen Jeep. They abandon it nearby. They always target locations that are near interstates to allow them to have a quick getaway.

But you'll also see on December 7th a summary chart of the phone calls, and there are a lot of communications between the four defendants that day. They begin around -- they begin -- they're in the morning and they end around 5:32 that day. And why is there all this activity on their phones?

Because they're plotting the robbery that evening of the VVM at 8 o'clock on a Friday night.

And then when you look at the summary of the phone activities -- and you can double check, the phone records are in

evidence, you can double check yourself -- you'll see that there's no communications between these four between 5:32 and 9:33. The robbery occurs around 8 o'clock.

These four, they're not communicating between 5:32 and 9:33. Why? Because as Mr. Wood has suggested, they're probably together. And not -- but we don't even have to surmise or guess that they're together. We know they're together because their cell phones all hit off -- from 6:30 to 8:04, their cell phones were all in the area around the robbery, on Beauregard in Alexandria, Virginia.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, Ms. VanLowe told you in the opening that my colleague, Ms. Giles, she told you a bedtime story. The evidence has proven this was no bedtime story. This was a terrifying, real nightmare. A nightmare for Mr. Dimanche [sic], the young man who was at the greeter station who had a gun pushed in his face, who was forced to the ground, and who was told he was going to be shot. A nightmare for Ms. Hablenko, the teller, who had this gun -- not this one, sorry -- this gun, this silver gun with this loaded magazine shoved in her face, and she was told to get down and not push any buttons.

A nightmare for Ms. Jones, the bookkeeper at Shoppers, who saw what was happening and ran to the back for cover.

A nightmare for Mr. Hassen at VVM who also had a gun pointed at his face and was ordered to get down on the ground, and who you will see on the video is like this, trying to

protect himself because he's so afraid that he's going to be shot.

And a nightmare for Ms. Margarita Damian, the young lady -- the one who needed an interpreter -- who was in the back of the check cashing establishment. She said that she believed the men were going to get in. They were prying the locked door, and she was sure they were going to get in. She ran in the back and tried to find a door, a basement door, to get out. She couldn't find one so she locked herself in the bathroom, turned the lights off, threw the cell phone in the trash, and pushed against the wall as if that would have helped. Luckily, they didn't get in, but it was still an incredible nightmare for that woman.

Every armed robbery in this case was a nightmare for these victims.

THE COURT: Time to finish up.

MS. BELLOWS: Okay. And all three of these nightmares were perpetrated by these four men. So the time has now come, ladies and gentlemen, to hold them accountable for their violent and cowardly crimes.

So I ask you, on behalf of the United States, to return the only verdict that the evidence supports and that justice demands, and that is a verdict of guilty on all counts. Thank you.

MR. WOOD: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

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I want to thank you for the time and attention you've paid to this case. And if I had my preference, I guess I could speak for a couple of hours about the evidence, but it's not my preference.

I want to highlight some of the evidence in this case, but I want to talk to you first about the standard of proof in a case, and the standard of proof is that the government has to prove each and every element of each and every crime beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, that is the highest standard possible in the judicial system in the United States, and that's a system and that's a standard of proof that protects all of us. It just doesn't protect Mr. Reed and it wasn't created for Mr. Reed's benefit so that he could get a big break in a trial like this. That's a standard of proof that protects everyone in the courtroom, from the front of the courtroom to the back.

And if anyone in the back of the courtroom was ever charged with a crime, they would insist on the same standard of proof. And why do you have that standard of proof? Because when you make an accusation and an allegation against someone, that's a serious matter and you have to prove it.

Not to get too sentimental, sometimes people say that people come to this country because they can make money. They want to -- the immigrants come to this country because they can make a lot of money in this country, and I disagree with that.

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You can make money anywhere. You can go to North Korea, Russia, Cambodia and make money.

You come to this country because the system of justice, I submit, protects everyone who's in this country. And that's the system and that's the standard of proof you have to have in this case. And when you apply the standard of proof in this case to Mr. Reed, you will be convinced that he is not guilty of all these charges.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, look at the way the government has presented their case. You know, I was always taught that you do first things first. You have the VVM robbery on December 7th, you have the Shoppers Food Warehouse on December 9th, and then you have the Navy Federal Credit Union on December 22nd. And they try to prove their case backwards.

Why do they do that? Well, you see, in the Shoppers Food Warehouse, they have some evidence that they want to have you transfer to those other charges against Mr. Reed.

They don't go first things first. They go last and say, well, you know, we have some evidence, we have some DNA, we have some guns, we have some money, and we want you to transfer that proof, essentially, to the other charges, to the December 7th robbery, to the December 9th robbery. And I submit to you you can't do that. You have to take these things one at a time.

And remember, Mr. Reed, he sits in this courtroom

charged with other people simply for almost a matter of convenience. Rather than have four separate trials, everybody having four trials times, different robberies, having 12 total trials, we all do this together, and it's primarily for a matter of convenience.

But deciding this case, ladies and gentlemen, can't be done in a convenient way. It has to be done in accordance with the law. And so when you look at the VVM robbery, what is the proof that Mr. Reed was involved in that robbery? Because they can talk about what a nightmare it was for every individual and that the robberies definitely occurred, and it certainly was a nightmare and the robberies did occur.

But the question in this case is identification. Have they established for your benefit, have they established beyond a reasonable doubt that they can identify Keith Reed as one the people who was there on December 7th.

Now, how do you make an identification? How do you identify someone as being involved in a robbery or an event?

Well, you can have an eyewitness say I saw you and I know it was you who was there. That's enough to get someone convicted. Or you can say, well, you know, you look like the guy. You have a unique physical characteristic. And I remember that the robber walked with a limp, and I see that the defendant, when he's presented to me and I'm asked to identify him, walks with a limp or has an unusual characteristic. That's an identification.

You can have an identification by a fingerprint, because everybody knows from watching CSI, if you don't get the sense from this courtroom, that everybody's fingerprints are different. So if a fingerprint is found at the scene -- what they call a latent lift -- and it's matched up to a known print, say, attributed to a defendant, that's an identification.

If you have the proceeds of a crime, that's a way of identifying. If you have maybe some money that matches the amount of money taken in a robbery, that's the way to identify you in a crime. So there are ways to identify people as having committed a crime.

In this case when you look at the VVM robbery, what is the evidence that identifies Mr. Reed as having been involved in that robbery? DNA? No. Fingerprints? No. Proceeds of a crime in his possession? No. People saying, oh, I could see that you were the guy? Remember, the person who was outside the VVM robbery says, well, three people dropped in a -- hopped in a black Jeep, but I don't know if there was a fourth person in there, and I certainly didn't get -- be able to see that fourth person.

So what is the identifying thing that puts Mr. Reed -or they try to put Mr. Reed with the robbery of the VVM? Simply
this. Cell phone records. Well, what do the cell phone records
show? In and about around -- they show that a phone with the
number 240-355-8256 was around, nearby. What was the phone

doing and was the person holding the phone doing? You don't know.

Maybe the phone was nearby, within some distance of the VVM robbery. What was the person doing? Was the person knowledgeable about what was going on? Did that person participate in it? No.

So you see, the cell phone records, all they show is that the cell phone is nearby, might have been, maybe. That's all it shows, ladies and gentlemen. So when you're talking about what identifies Keith Reed as participating in the VVM robbery, it's simply a cell phone number.

And you compare that type of identification with the type of identification that you can get from fingerprints, that you can get from DNA, that you can get from eyewitness testimony, and you see it pales in comparison, because those things are the types of things that can assure you, yes, we have the right person as opposed to, well, you know, the cell phone was in and about the area. What was the person holding the cell phone doing? We don't know.

And remember, ladies and gentlemen, what is Keith Reed's alleged role as attributed to him by the government throughout these robberies? He's allegedly the getaway car driver. He is the guy who, when he's arrested on December 22nd, has a screwdriver in his pocket.

And they say by inference, well, we can't say that the

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screwdriver was used to do anything. But I guess what they're trying to tell you is the screwdriver was used to get in the cars and steal the cars and pop the ignition. So that was the role they have given to Mr. Reed.

Well, then we should have records, ladies and gentlemen, because as Officer Horan -- or Agent Horan said, you know, these cell phone records are a way of pinpointing people's location. They have within their control cell phone records that go in the one day before each robbery: on December 7th and the 24-hour period before, December 9th and the 24-hour period before, and then December 22nd and the 24-hour period before.

And if they're saying that Mr. Reed is the type of person who uses his cell phone a lot, then we can pinpoint where Mr. Reed was when the cars were actually stolen.

Because as you remember, the car stolen in the VVM robbery was stolen in Virginia, the car stolen in the Shoppers Food Warehouse was stolen in D.C., and the one for the Navy Federal Credit Union is stolen in District Heights, Maryland.

So from the records, if the cell phones are so accurate, then they should be able to pinpoint for you-all where he was when the cars were stolen and pinpoint that he's in and around the scene of those stolen cars. They haven't done that, ladies and gentlemen.

You know, the absence of proof is as powerful as proof, because the absence of proof means the government has not met

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their burden. So for the VVM robbery, you have cell phone records, but those records don't and haven't been explained to you to show where he was when the black Jeep that was used in that robbery was stolen.

And the similar argument is for the Shoppers Food Warehouse, Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery. What identifies him as being in the Shoppers Food Warehouse? You know, they tell you to look at the video. Well, look at the video, see if you can identify who, if anyone, was in a car that someone allegedly got into after the robbery.

Again, no fingerprints, no DNA, no proceeds. They're saying that -- you know, they're attributing him to having a weapon in all of these. I mean, the counts in the indictment say that he was in possession of a weapon. They're saying, well, the other guys had the weapon. What proof is there in the VVM robbery and in the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery that he had a gun? Nothing.

What identifies him as being in the Shoppers Food
Warehouse robbery? Nothing. And remember, when they've shown
you these pictures, when they showed you those documents or
poster boards during the government's initial closing argument,
they said, well, look, there are two people who are showing off
days after the Shoppers Food Warehouse with -- flashing money,
showing that these are the -- and I guess they were attributing
those to the proceeds of the Shoppers Food Warehouse.

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share.

Well, you know, if these guys are so close and if Mr. Reed is such a close associate with these individuals and the one who is participating in the wealth that they obtained from these robberies, you would think that there would be some pictures of Mr. Reed showing him with his take. Because I imagine what the scheme that the government is going to say is that they rob a place, they divide it up, everybody gets their

Well, where is the share that's attributable to Mr. Reed as to the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery? You don't see him in any cell phone records. You don't see him on any pictures. You don't see him in any situation where he's flashing money around showing, oh, yeah, look what I got from the Shoppers Food Warehouse. Nothing.

So again, when you're talking about the Shoppers Food Warehouse, you're going back to the cell phone records. And the Court is not going to instruct you, well, beyond a reasonable doubt means you can sort of have a maybe, maybe the guy is in the area, maybe the government has proven that he's close or his cell phone is close to an area, maybe that's enough. Shoppers Food Warehouse, absolutely no evidence.

Then you turn to the Navy Federal Credit Union. You see why they highlight the Navy Federal Credit Union and why we spend most of the trial, when you compare the amount of time, we spent most of the time on Navy Federal Credit Union. We started

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with that first because they want that evidence to sort of overwhelm your consideration, at least as to Mr. Reed, as to the other two robberies. I ask you and I tell you, you cannot do that.

So when you look at the Navy Federal Credit Union, well, we have someone, the last witness, Ramon Calderon, who said he is standing outside. And this is the statement -- he didn't give this statement to Mr. Wood to help Mr. Reed on December 22, 2012. He didn't give it to my investigator. He said the police were badgering him. The police were just doing their job.

And what was the description he gave the police on December 22nd of the person who was in the car and is the getaway driver? He says the person has dreads. Mr. Reed -- you can look at his arrest photograph -- does not have dreads.

He says that the person had a black and white Muslim-type scarf on his head. Well, when Mr. Reed is arrested by the police, there's no black and white Muslim-type scarf with him.

He says that the person who's driving that car has a black jacket with red in it. There's a picture in the government's evidence, in those booklets they'll present to you, and you can look at the black jacket that Mr. Reed is wearing at the time of his arrest and there is no red in it. So there you have the only witness who gives a description of a getaway

driver in any of the three robberies, and sure enough, the description doesn't match Mr. Reed. That, I submit, ladies and gentlemen, right away should give you pause.

Then look at the other thing in the robbery. I mean, in the cell phone records for the first two robberies, they want to say, well, the activation of the cell phone 240-355-8256 shows that the cell phone is near the scene; by inference, Mr. Reed. He is not the registered owner of that cell phone. We don't know if this cell phone is shared among a number of people. But sure enough, there's no cell phone usage by Mr. Reed around the time of the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery.

And if we listen to Officer Horan -- or Agent Horan, he says, you know, I've exonerated people because I found that their cell phones weren't used at the time they committed a homicide in D.C. or a bunch of burglaries in Ohio.

So we don't have the cell phone records in the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery.

Now, they're telling you, ladies and gentlemen, that they have other evidence in terms of the Navy Federal Credit Union. Well, one key piece of evidence which -- I don't know if the government overlooked this; they probably didn't, but they didn't want to mention it -- is that in the Navy Federal Credit Union, how much money was taken in the robbery? As I recall, it was 60,000 plus.

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How much money was recovered? I think there's \$10,000 in the woods and there's like \$19,000 in the house, a house for which, ladies and gentlemen, you have no association with Mr. Reed. It's not his house. There's no mail matter belonging to him in that house. There's not one witness who's ever seen him in that house. But in those two locations, we have money amounting to about \$30,000 and \$60,000 was taken in the robbery. So where did the other \$30,000 go? Where did it go? Did it just disappear? Just walk away from the area of 38th Street? Or did the \$30,000 leave the scene with the getaway driver?

Because, you know, we know from the Navy Federal Credit Union that a car is used. It's found abandoned, running, by the police, I think, on that day or maybe later in that day. So we know that a car was taken from where the black Jeep was abandoned on December 22nd. Another car must have been used as they're going along Route 66 back toward the 38th Street address. So that's a different car.

That car is driven by the getaway driver. That getaway driver had dreadlocks, that getaway driver had a black jacket with red on it. And that getaway driver has \$30,000 that he left with on that day. That's what the evidence shows. That's what the evidence shows.

So the \$30,000 -- you know, you hear this phrase all the time: follow the money. Any criminal investigator goes, follow the money. The money will lead you to someone who's

involved in the robbery.

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So you follow the missing \$30,000, and you know it's not found on Mr. Reed because when Mr. Reed is arrested by the police, he has a gun? No. He has a screwdriver allegedly found on him and he has some dollars. That's it. That's the evidence against Mr. Reed.

And they talk about, well, we have some DNA. Because they don't have fingerprints. They don't have -- again, consistent with all these robberies, they don't have him with any weapons. They have some -- allegedly have some DNA, and what you find is that the DNA is on a mask and some gloves. The DNA is on the mask and the gloves. The interesting thing about that is that on the DNA, they're labeling him a major contributor with minor contributors.

The DNA expert says, well, I can't tell you when it got there, I can't tell you how much of it is there, I can't tell you who wore the hat or the gloves more than another person, I can't tell you who had it first. I can't tell you any of that. I can tell -- basically, they can say Mr. Reed's DNA found its way on a mask and some gloves. In relationship to the robbery? Did they have anyone identify, oh, this is something that Mr. Reed was wearing? These were gloves that Mr. Reed was wearing? No.

So what they want you to do in these cases, ladies and gentlemen, is take a leap of faith. And not to criticize a leap

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of faith. I think in a religious context it's probably the way to go, to make the leap of faith from a fact to a belief. In a criminal context, you can't make a leap of faith. You have to have facts that lead you one by one to guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

There's no leap of faith in the law. It's evidence proving guilt. If you don't have facts, you can't make the leap. But they want you to make the leap by saying, well, you know, Mr. Reed is found with three other people. Mr. Reed is arrested in the woods. Therefore, we want you to make the leap of faith that he must have done the VVM robbery, that he must have done the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery, that he must have been in possession of a gun during all these events.

I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that when you analyze this case -- and please, when you go back and begin to deliberate, take your time. I mean, I know the case has moved along, actually, pretty fast for a three-robbery case with four individuals charged and a lot of lawyers doing a lot of questioning, but take your time back there.

We ask you to give Mr. Reed individual attention, not because he's a special guy, but that's what he deserves. That's what anyone deserves, special consideration of the counts against him. And we think and we know that when you do that, you will be convinced that my client is not guilty of all the charges. Thank you very much.

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MS. VANLOWE: Good morning, members of the jury. As I said to you before when we began, Mr. Winston and I do really appreciate your attention to this matter. It's not easy being a juror, and we appreciate you sitting for us throughout this trial.

It's a difficult situation to be a juror because you sit kind of in judgment of someone, and you've never met them before and you've never spoken to them. And in Mr. Winston's case, you'll see that he's a 21-year-old gentleman who this case affects a great deal. Your decision today is going to have a great deal of effect -- or decision tomorrow, whenever, take your time -- is going to have a great deal of effect on Mr. Winston's future and is going to have a great deal of effect on Mr. Winston's family's future. So it's very important in this particular case for you to consider all of the evidence and to take everything into consideration.

Now, the way that the government has presented this case, they've kind of said that there are four individuals. And we've heard from -- we've heard different identifications of people that seem to be taller than others or shorter than others, and we have brown skin around the eyes where the masks were seen, and we have a person coming in saying that they were black, and we have another person coming in that says that they sounded black, their voices sounded black. We have someone that came in and said -- two people that came in and said that they

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thought that they saw an outline of dreads underneath a mask and underneath a hood. And we have cell phone records and we have DNA evidence. So therefore, when you listen to Ms. Bellows, wow, that's a lot of stuff.

And you could certainly take that approach if you like, but that wouldn't really be upholding the duty that you have as jurors, and it would also be kind of ignoring the entirety of the evidence that's behind the witness chair there, the notebooks of exhibits, and the number of people that have come before you over the last two to three days and testified in this case.

Ms. Bellows talks about descriptions, that these individuals fit the descriptions to a tee, and she keeps talking about fitting the description. You hear that phrase on the news. You hear this kind of generalized -- the race of the person, they're like 5 foot to 6 foot, and they fit the description, and this person fits the -- if you find somebody that fits that description.

That's not the way you analyze a case if you're looking at it under the standard that you're required to, which is beyond a reasonable doubt.

You're not looking at whether or not these four people could fit the description of the individuals that were talked about in the robberies or that you saw in the robberies. We're not asking whether they could fit the description. That's not

what we do to determine what is beyond a reasonable doubt.

What you have to determine in that type of standard is whether or not these four people, and specifically Stanley Winston, is the person that committed the offense beyond the exclusion of everyone else. You have to know that beyond a reasonable doubt.

You can't say, well, he fits the description maybe of a person. You have to say he's the one that did it and I believe he did it beyond a reasonable doubt. I don't have any thoughts that somebody else did it. I don't think that there are other people in pictures that also fit the description. It was him. That's what you have to come to a conclusion about.

Now, what did the government give you? And as I said, these pieces of evidence, the testimony that you have before you, they are pieces to a larger puzzle, and the puzzle is the something that the government has to prove and has to assemble for you. They have to put all of that evidence together and make it work and put it into three different puzzles that are VVM, Shoppers Food Warehouse, and Navy Federal Credit Union.

The puzzle pieces can't be almost there. They can't kind of fit. To make a puzzle work, they have to fit. And when you look at this evidence, you are going to find in trying to put these puzzle pieces together, this evidence together and make it work, that there's a big gaping hope in each of these

puzzles, and that is, who committed this offense? Ms. Bellows was exactly right. This is about identification. Who did it?

So the government comes before you and they give you evidence that's supposed to say who did it. Right? They put on Mr. Inn, the very first witness that came before you. And what did he say? He said there was a person standing over him near the information desk, that he was hovered over them. Didn't say the race of the person. Said that they were probably about -- the skin color of the person. Said they were about 5-foot-5 and said that they had -- he had a dread hanging down.

And I asked him, well, did you see the hair? Well, no, I didn't see the hair. I said, well, was it -- he said that the person was wearing a mask with three holes in it.

Now, you remember, if you remember back to the opening statement, Ms. Giles promised you that you were going to hear nothing but masks with a big hole in them in the front. Right?

But Mr. Inn actually testified that this was a mask with three holes in it, two eyes and the mouth. And I said, well, you saw a dread. Was it poking outside of the eye hole? Well, no. Well, was it poking outside of the mouth? Well, no. Well, then where did you see it? Well, it was underneath the mask that was underneath a hood and so I saw a little outline there.

Well, you've heard that Mr. Winston has a tattoo on his eye, right, that would have been exposed in an eye hole. Did

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Mr. Inn tell you about that particular detail? No, he didn't. Supposedly, Mr. Winston was leaning right over him, but we didn't hear about that.

Interestingly, you also heard the very last witness of the trial today talk about a man with dreadlocks, and he was apparently outside in the car.

So where was the guy with the dreadlocks? Was he inside at the information desk? Was he outside in the car? Where was he? Do we really have an understanding of what the individual looked like in that? No.

Then we talk about VVM. Did anybody give you any description of the skin color of the individuals in the VVM?

Not a single person. Did they talk to you about the heights of these individuals? Did they talk to you about the builds of these individuals? No.

Shoppers Food Warehouse, same thing. And this is kind of the difficulty that the government has when they go about making arguments but are not keyed into what the evidence is.

Because Ms. Bellows told you that the woman that came in and talked about the skin colors said one was darker than the other, one was darker and one was lighter. That's not what she said.

She said that all of them were African-American. That was her testimony. She didn't get into skin colors and shades. She was asked if they were African-American, and she said, yes, they were. And when she was asked to describe anything else

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about them, she said that one was climbing the wall. She said there were two down below, and she said they were differing heights.

Does that allow you to have a description of who came in the Shoppers Food Warehouse on this day? Do you think there are other black individuals in this courtroom that may be of different heights that are sitting here besides the one at the table here? Yes. You've seen them walking around as you came here to the courthouse today, as you left the courthouse, as you go in your average life. You've seen individuals that fit this, quote/unquote, description, and they're not sitting here at the table.

So then you have kind of an absence of an actual real identification here. You have the government that's going to promise you that there are other ways that you can identify these people. Okay. First they talk to you about the guns, and they say you're going to know who had the guns when. They start with the Navy Federal Credit Union and they say, well,

Mr. Winston is the one at the information desk and he has the long magazine. Then the other two have the other guns, and one of them has a big barrel.

You watch the video, see that video again, because when you look at the VVM video and you look at the Shoppers Food Warehouse video, you're going to notice that you don't ever see those guns again, never again. But they have got 924(c) charges

that require them to prove that each one of these individuals, especially Stanley Winston, had a gun in their hand and that you're going to be able to identify which gun with which person, because that's what you have to do to be able to convict them of these gun crimes. You have to make sure that you can know that the person that they're saying had the gun had -- actually had a gun.

You had the woman at the Shoppers Food Warehouse. When she was talking about the guns and she was describing them, she said that they were silver. Well, see if, when you look at these guns, you see any silver guns in the evidence.

And then in the VVM case, was there any description of any gun? Well, no. They said they had guns. Did they describe any of these guns? No, they didn't. So those are the guns that they said they were going to attribute to each of these individuals.

Then they said, well, you'll know that it's them because these individuals immediately started running when the police came. Right? Well, it didn't really happen like that either. Right?

The four guys walked down the street. They were walking towards Pope Street. One deviated to throw something in the trash, returned. Police officer sitting right there, lights going. Right?

When they got to Pope Street, they turned, they walked

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on Pope Street. The officer followed them. Parks his car, gets out. Says do you guys live around here? Did they take off running at that point? No. They stood; they answered his questions.

He asked for ID. Mr. Reed motioned and started running, and after that, the three of them followed. They said that there was going to be a flight path with money on the flight path. The only person that was found with money on the flight path was Mr. Reed. He was the one with the money. He was the one with the GPS tracker in it that was supposedly linked to the Navy Federal Credit Union.

Mr. Winston wasn't found with any money on the -- on that supposed flight path. And did they show you a flight path? Did they show you a path through the woods? No, they didn't. And when the officer testified about what he did when he saw Mr. Winston, he said that he was cooperative and he got on the ground as he was asked to do.

So this immediate running from the police as an indication that they did it, that also didn't happen.

And, oh, by the way, remember when Mr. Hunter asked Mr. Mills if people are -- if this is the only time that people have gone through those woods to be able to evade the police? And what was his answer? No. They chase people through those woods all the time. And what did they find in those woods? A glove that had DNA that didn't belong to any of the individuals

in this case.

Is it possible that somebody else could have been involved in dropping these masks and things in the woods? It certainly is. Can you say beyond a reasonable doubt that it wasn't? No, you can't.

Now, they also said that they were going to give you DNA. You'll be able to tell because of the DNA. Ms. Bellows even today said, well, DNA -- Mr. Winston didn't want to be left out of the party and so he left his DNA there too. Very snarky. Right?

Well, what did the -- if you listened to the witness that came in and talked about mitochondrial DNA, one of the first things she said was mitochondrial DNA is not identifying. Let me say it again. Mitochondrial DNA is not identifying. She said that the hair had characteristics of a person with African descent, and then she went on to say that that DNA could have belonged to at least 12 other people.

Well, in the gallery in the back here, sitting all the way in the rear, we have a man with hair of African descent that has braids in his hair and that is of dark complexion. Did he commit these robberies? Do you know that he didn't, except for the fact that the government says he did and that he's been indicted and sitting at this table?

THE COURT: Ms. VanLowe, it's time to finish up.

MS. VANLOWE: I will.

And finally we get to the cell phones. Now, Mr. Wood has gone over the cell phones, but I will just say this.

Mr. Horan came in and he talked about how the cell phones are exact science, and he was only really relating this because he wanted to see where the phones were and it didn't have anything to do with people.

And they were trying to sell you that, you know, we're just doing these phones because -- we're just talking about this information because we're just talking about the phones, we're not talking about the people. And then he presents you this exhibit with all of the accuseds' names on it and starts talking about, well, this is their phone.

You don't know whether it was Mr. Winston's phone or not because there's subscriber information in the evidence that you have that said it was a prepaid phone that didn't belong to anyone. But I'd like you to look at those exhibits that the government gives you because Mr. Horan talked about a pie piece. He talked about cell phone towers and pinging in the general vicinity.

THE COURT: Ms. VanLowe, you're not finishing up.

MS. VANLOWE: I'm finishing up right now.

The important thing to remember is that in the VVM -- excuse me -- in the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery,

Mr. Winston's phone was not there at all.

So we ask for you to find Mr. Winston not guilty of all

of the charges. Thank you.

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MR. ROBERTSON: Ladies and gentlemen, I echo what everybody has said, and thank you for your service. Thank you for doing this. I know it takes a lot out of your life, and if your office is anything like mine, everything is going crazy, but you'll get to it. You'll get back to it and will hopefully get back to it quickly.

I want to touch a little bit on the phones, and obviously you know what I'm going to touch on. You heard me bring the witness in who pointed out -- Exhibit 18.4, remember that number. 18.4 is Stanley Winston's iPhone 4 records where my client, Mr. Cannon, is listed as having the 212-510 number. Well, it doesn't say Anthony Cannon. It just says Cannon. That's important, and we'll talk about that in a minute.

But then also look at 17.2. Exhibit 17.2 directly contradicts Exhibit 18.4. 17.2 has that same phone number, the 202-510 number, listed under Tobe, T-O-B-E. I asked the agent and the agent says, oh, well, you can't look at this stuff in a vacuum.

Have you heard any other evidence that links that phone to my client? I haven't. There wasn't any evidence introduced that that 510 number belongs to Mr. Cannon. The government thinks it's Mr. Cannon's phone. They want to accept that, and that's why they made the pie charts and that's why the pie charts have names and they don't have numbers. That's why all

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of those things, they say, oh, it's Cannon's phone, it's Cannon's phone. They brush over it like it didn't matter, but it's an important point. Their own evidence directly contradicts their conclusion that that 510 number belongs to Mr. Cannon.

And, oh, yeah, you have to look at it in a vacuum.

Mr. Hunter in his opening talked about code, and I'd say that that's a nice gigantic piece of code. That you need to fill in the blanks, jury, get a conviction.

Don't take that. They didn't prove it to you. They didn't prove that element. But they didn't prove so many other elements in this case.

They didn't tell you which business in VVM, Inc., was robbed. You heard evidence that there were three businesses. I don't -- the evidence doesn't -- isn't clear as to which one of those three businesses was robbed. I don't know if VVM is the landlord and has subleased these other three businesses to open in there.

But you heard the purse lady. She goes home at 6:30. She wasn't there. You heard that Mr. Hassen said, well, I don't work with the woman behind the counter. She works for a different company than me.

He says I work for or I work with. We don't even know what business he works for. All we know is that they're in a building. They're in a space where, not the outside says VVM,

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but the inside door says VVM, Inc. That picture is in evidence and you can see it.

Look at the videos of the robberies, and all three robberies have gigantic differences. In the VVM robbery and in the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery, completely different firearms. I was in the military, and I like to look at firearms and I take my kids out shooting every once in a while. And you know, I like to think that I know a little bit more than the average person about firearms.

One of the firearms in the VVM robbery has a silver slide on the top of it and the rest of it is black. None of these match that description.

In the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery -- if I can hold up one of these exhibits, Your Honor -- you don't see this in the VVM and Shoppers Food. And I have news, if you were robbed with this, you would know it. You would be able to say that this was the gun. It's not in the VVM. It's not in the Shoppers Food. It's a pretty distinctive weapon, and they knew it.

But let's get to Navy Federal because I want to just hit on the big things. The Navy Federal robbery, they follow the GPS tracker back to 1501. No, I'm not conceding that 1501 is Mr. Cannon's house. He told his probation officer -- and the exhibit that you have for that is 22-6. It says his conviction date was in April of 2010.

The interviews and when he interviewed with his probation officer and what he said at his probation officer's interviews, I don't know exactly when they occurred. I'll leave that to your memory as to what you remember the probation officer saying.

But if my client lived at 1501, wouldn't there be more than one piece of mail? Is everybody that assiduous that would go through all their mail and throw it away if it's junk mail and make sure it's all gone? Is it conceivable that two years later some mail at one of your old addresses is still there? It is.

Mr. Winston, when he's arrested, says, well, I pulled up to 1501, and there were six other men there when I got there. And he gets there at 11:00, after the robbery occurs.

They didn't contradict that testimony. The way they contradicted that testimony is trying to say, well, he was really with the robbery at Navy Federal Credit Union, but they really don't contradict his assertion that there were six people there when I got there. There were six guys there.

Now, out of the seven guys that were at 1501, have they really shown that these particular four were involved in the Navy Federal robbery? Did they show you what flight paths each one took? Ms. VanLowe kind of touched on that just to -- they don't know who went where in the woods except for Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed was the only one who looked like he was hiding

anything. They -- none of them really hit anything very well.

I wanted to also point out something that Mr. Horan said that I thought was very interesting. Mr. Horan likes to talk -- talked about how out of the hundreds of cases he had, he did two exonerations, and one was really only a partial exoneration because it only excluded the guy from some of the crimes, not all of the crimes in the case.

Well, Mr. Horan -- Agent Horan -- let me point out he's an agent -- exonerates every single one of these defendants at one point or another in this case. If you want to use the language he used, he exonerates Dyer, Winston, and Cannon from each of -- one of those robberies. And the first question the government had when they came up to redirect him was, well, were they anywhere else?

It kind of reminds me -- and this is an old story. I'm sure you-all have heard me say this before. I use an example called -- from the movie *Dumb and Dumber* where Jim Carrey is talking to his love interest and he says, will you ever go out with me? And she says, I wouldn't go out with you unless you were the last man on Earth. And he says, oh, so you're telling me there's a chance.

That's what the government has kind of done. They've kind of -- they've taken disjointed pieces of evidence and they've kind of lumped it together to say this is what it must be.

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Well, that's not proof beyond a reasonable doubt. That doesn't prove anything that we've got. You have to wonder if that house is where my client lives. 25 different items -- this is what Ms. Kehl testified -- that 25 different items were tested for DNA, yet there was only really a DNA match on one item. I don't know if that was the only number that she did, and 25 seemed a little bit low.

Kira Glass said she looked at 60 -- 60 fingerprint examples collected at various places in this case and only eight matched any of the defendants, seven for Mr. Winston, one for my client. If my client lived at 1501, wouldn't there be more fingerprints? Wouldn't there be more DNA? Wouldn't there have been more of everything?

Those are the -- I don't want to take too much time. I just kind of want to put it out there. But there's no fingerprints from the scenes, there's no shoe print matches from the scenes, there's no DNA from the scenes. Ms. Jones from Shoppers Food Warehouse, the woman who testified very compellingly as to what happened to her, didn't ever see skin. Ms. Freeman tells you they all had silver guns. Ms. VanLowe touched on that.

And so I am going to -- I'm going to close up and simply ask you that the evidence here isn't enough. They haven't linked that phone to my client. They can't, therefore, say, oh, well, that must be his phone and he must have been

there. Because that phone doesn't match my client. Their own evidence contradicts it.

They can't prove that the robberies were committed by these guys. They can prove that it might have happened with seven guys who might have been around the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery, but they have nothing to show. The robberies are so very different when you look at what they're wearing and how they're wearing it. The mask that they found my client's DNA on isn't a one-hole mask like the masks that were used in the robberies. Where's the yellow jacket? I mean, I keep on thinking of all these things I want to say, and I know you heard it all.

But with so much stuff that they haven't proved, you can't say that these men committed this crime beyond a reasonable doubt. That's what it means. That's the protection that the U.S. Constitution -- not some legal technicality -- the U.S. Constitution says you have to prove this by.

Thank you very much.

MR. HUNTER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I'll introduce myself again. I'm Greg Hunter. I practice here in this court and other courts around. This court is the great privilege that I have as a lawyer.

I know it looks like we've been fighting this week, and we have, but these two attorneys and this terrific judge are really a big reason -- and all the rest of the staff here -- why

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it's such a privilege for me to practice in this court. They really are that good.

The government though started this case with a promise. They told you a story about a robbery and a chase, and then an investigation that led to two more robberies. There's no doubt that these three robberies occurred. We've all said that to you. I told you that when we started. Ms. Bellows told you that today on closing.

Their burden was to prove not just that the robberies occurred, but that my client, Tobias Dyer, sitting here in the back row, is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Their promise was that they would show you evidence that would leave you absolutely convinced not just that he's guilty, but the promise she made, Ms. Giles made, was that you would know that Mr. Dyer was the man standing on the teller counter of the Navy Federal Credit Union, holding that distinctive-looking gun that's in this box, and that the GPS trackers would lead to him like a trail of bread crumbs.

That promise doesn't mean much. First of all, it's not evidence, and the judge is going to tell you that in the jury instructions. The testimony of the witnesses and the items they've brought with them are the evidence.

The fact is they just didn't deliver. And I'll take this story from the back end. It's easier to explain that way. They have my client being arrested in a park in D.C. after the

Navy Federal Credit Union robbery.

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He's lying on the ground. He's answering the instructions of the police officers. He's not fighting anybody. Officer Mills testifies that before that he had encountered four men on Pope Street, seen them walk down 38th Street, turn left on Pope, and that after a brief encounter, when one of them started to run -- not my client -- this chase ensued. He wasn't able to keep up. He only heard running once he entered the park. He identified the defendants in the courtroom, which I guarantee you every one of you did before this case even started. It's not a real tough thing to do.

And when I asked him do you know my client's name, do you know which one is which, he was absolutely unable to tell us that. All he could say was that one of these guys was husky and tall, which is not my client, one was shorter with braids, which is not my client, and that there were two others.

Officer Johnson didn't see them run, and he couldn't identify my client either. He only sees them later, lying on the ground, listening to another officer's instructions.

Interestingly enough, Officer Mills tells you that this distance here is about 2,000 feet, and Officer Johnson tells you that it's something less than 300.

Both officers testified that they had chased other people through this park before, that they hadn't inspected the park earlier that day, that the park was not secured by other

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officers until after this chase had started -- other officers had to secure the back side of the park -- and that people can run up the hill and escape across the street.

Neither of these officers saw Mr. Dyer, or really

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anybody else, tossing any money or hiding things under logs. There was some allegation that Mr. Reed did some of that, but nothing from Mr. Dyer. And neither of them ever saw my client with a mask or a GPS tracker or money or anything associated with this Navy Federal robbery.

Remember, the GPS trackers that they said would be the line of bread crumbs, if that's true -- and I would ask you to look, when you're back there, at 3-4, which is the final map of these trackers -- why doesn't this map, with men walking with GPS trackers, as they're alleging, go down 38th Street and up Pope Street towards the park the way they say it happened?

That's a problem that I have. Why is that line on the map different than the path that Mills and Johnson describe? Is it possible that other people carrying this money ran along this line and that it's not these four men? Or that Mr. Reed started running that direction knowing that the real robbers were in the park?

It might explain why the gloves they find in the park have somebody else's DNA on the inside of them. And then the house gets searched. My client doesn't live there. Not his house. No one ever said that he's lived there. Money is found

without fingerprints or anything else that link it to Mr. Dyer.

The guns are found. No fingerprints or anything else that link them to Mr. Dyer. Sure, it's a very distinctive weapon. It's almost certainly the same weapon used in the Navy Federal robbery, but there's no evidence of it.

And when asking their fingerprint technician, she says, well, we don't really get guns having fingerprints on them, the slides go in and out and there's surfaces, but we've all heard of guns being identified with fingerprints and there just aren't any here.

They collect a lot of other things that day. They have this army of policemen and FBI agents and crime scene investigators, these dedicated professionals who can pick up everything, but they don't really pick up anything else. They find eight masks, and they keep telling us -- she told you the first day that it's eight masks, four men, three robberies. That's the explanation.

But one of them has a mixed DNA print that ties it to Dyer, and that's about it. Their hair expert testifies that a stretchy cloth hat, like these masks, would likely have hairs in it if it's worn. My client, as you can clearly see, has hair on his head and hair on his beard, and there are no hairs found despite the fact that dozens of hairs are recovered and tested.

The DNA expert -- and we expect DNA experts to give us numbers like 1 in 6 trillion. That's the number she said. 1 in

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6 trillion is that number they're looking for. But, you know, you look at these samples and the numbers are so much smaller. She's got lots of mixed samples.

She testified on my cross-examination and other cross-examination about the contamination of things touching each other, of multiple items being packed in the same boxes, of not being able to tell where on an item that DNA came from because you just swabbed all over it, of having problems like two people could handle an item for differing amounts of time and one could deposit a lot more DNA on it than another.

She gave us numbers that left a lot of these samples consistent, not just with one or more of our clients, but with broad majorities of white people, of African-Americans, of southeastern Hispanics and others.

And this blue bag Officer Mills testifies that he found and they have fingerprints. Remember when I asked the fingerprint examiner about those partials and how she knows those partials match my client's fingerprints? She said, well, I prepared a report, prepared a comparison sheet.

They never thought it was important enough to bring it.

Why is that? Did they just not want you to see this

inconvenient fact, take their word for it?

When we look at what happens at the bank, Ms. Lopez, the bank manager, and the teller, Ms. Hablenko, both testified that the man on the counter, the man Giles claims is Mr. Dyer

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was on the counter, which is why Officer Wenmoth recovered the shoe prints. They never asked him about the shoe prints. They've had them in evidence. They didn't think it was important. It's five more pieces of paper. It's another few seconds from a witness.

You know who thought it was important? All of these agents out here who seized literally dozens of pairs of shoes looking for those prints. Wenmoth told you, you find the man who wore those shoes, you've got your robber. And they never found those shoes.

What we have here is the government trying to say we caught this guy at the bank. It has to be him. It has to be him because we have this stuff in the woods. It has to be him because he's wearing a white T-shirt, and the man who jumps off the counter is wearing a white T-shirt. Please tell me that's not all of their case. I'm wearing a white T-shirt. How many of the rest of us in here are wearing white undershirts today?

Do they have prints on the gun? That would be great.

Do they have the shoe print? That would be fantastic. Do they have another piece of clothing putting him there? Do they have his cell phone putting him in Arlington at the time? They do not.

So you look at the other robberies. You don't have any cell phone activity placing my client at Shoppers Food
Warehouse. For hours he's not even in Virginia.

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Their expert says, well, if he's not there, he's not leaving any cell phone data. They tell you, well, that's because he's with these other people. Is it possible that at 6 o'clock in the morning on a Sunday to 11 o'clock in the

morning on a Sunday that maybe he's at home in bed?

And this cell phone stuff, to begin with they tell you that this phone just kind of appears. She thinks that Officer English recovered it, but Officer English is the officer who transported Mr. Reed and recovered his phone. The evidence also supports showing that somebody else owned that phone, that it was in somebody else's name on the account.

So what we're left with here is an allegation that the MO is the same, the MO was the same. Well, the guy in the yellow jacket isn't here. The fingerprints, the shoe prints, they aren't here. I have to ask you, is the MO the same?

Stolen Jeeps were used. Three men entered with guns. Two men took care of the crowd, another man went for the -- for the big money, but the weapons are different. One is a bank in an Arlington office building. One is a grocery store in a strip mall in Alexandria. One is a check cashing store in Annandale. One of the robberies is in the middle the day. One is at the crack of dawn. One is at 8 o'clock at closing time. Witnesses saw different guns.

And while all three Jeeps were found abandoned with punched ignitions, the car theft detective noted that was

common. And while two of the Jeeps were abandoned near the robberies, one of them is taken back to the same street in D.C. where it was robbed from, where it was stolen from. They are telling you that these crimes are common, but they're really not.

So what I'm asking you to do is wonder about the phone. How can they have it that the phones prove they're there and when they're not there? Well, obviously, that lack of evidence is also evidence that they're not there. It's really tough.

When I asked about the records, I asked their expert about the records that proved who sent what text and who owned each phone. I asked him about numbers sending texts and numbers that received texts from the phone they say belongs to my client indicating that other people used it. He didn't bring that part of the report with him. Maybe he didn't even read that far.

Why didn't the government ask you about that? I'm sorry. Why didn't the government tell you about that? Doesn't help.

So I would ask you to ask yourself if you're convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, not just that he committed every element of every crime, but that he's the one standing on the counter in the bank that day holding that distinctive-looking qun.

Ask yourself if those photos show you that it's him and no one else possibly in the world. If you think it's him, ask

why there's no shoe prints to match the shoe prints recovered by the police and why the government never mentioned those shoe prints. The agent sure thought those were important.

Ask yourself if the white shirt that a black man is wearing in both the photos and the arrest photos is enough to make him the same man when they don't have the phone records placing him in the bank, the hair, the DNA, the fingerprints, or other evidence that would place him there.

Wonder where that yellow coat is and how that man got away with the 30,000 missing dollars and in what vehicle.

Ask yourself why that tracker map of the GPS trackers doesn't go up Pope Street the way the D.C. police described these men going if they were carrying the money.

Ask why they didn't produce the fingerprint comparison sheet if it's so clearly Mr. Dyer's prints. One more piece of paper from a witness that they already had on the stand. They are not afraid of producing paper. We're sitting under mountains of paper. We spent three-and-a-half days so far listening to people talk. They don't mention that at all.

Ask why there weren't more prints to examine, more DNA to examine, more hairs to examine if these are their items. If gloves are the answer, why are other people's DNA recovered in those gloves?

Ask why they didn't do a better job of showing you that chain of custody, why the phone they say is his just kind of

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magically appears at the D.C. police station. They can't tell you if it was taken from him, from his person, out of his pocket, found in the park, found in the house. They have no idea.

Ask yourself if all of this evidence and all of these questions that I've suggested to you, and any other questions that you've heard from counsel or thought of yourself, ask yourself if you can get beyond that. I sure hope you can. I sure hope there's something in each one of your minds that's saying, you know, I wish they had answered that. I wish I know why they didn't tell me that. And not just on one element and not just on one crime, but all of them.

And I thank you. I cannot say it enough. I thank you for your time and attention in this case.

MS. GILES: Let's just start with the misstatements. These defense attorneys have completely misstated the law. These individuals, these defendants, are charged with a conspiracy, and they're charged with being aiders and abettors as well. They are responsible for every single weapon that was used in this case. It doesn't matter if it's a weapon they held in their hand or if it's a matter -- the weapon their codefendant wielded. They are responsible for each and every weapon in each and every count.

It's only one robbery that we have charged specific weapons, and that is Navy Federal Credit Union. That is

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because, just as they stated, these weapons look distinctive. The barrel with the hole, that big drum-style magazine. Yes, when you see those weapons in the surveillance video, you will know that those are the weapons that were used in that robbery. They are charged specifically only with those two guns and only as to the felon in possession charges.

Now, about these other guns. You're going to have the surveillance with you in the back. You'll be able to see them holding guns. And, no, we're not arguing or suggesting that these two distinctive weapons were the ones that were used in those other robberies, but look at the photographs on their phones. They show other weapons as well. These are in evidence. Even at Anthony Cannon's house there was a plastic bag with other magazines in them for other weapons.

This is the photograph, the exhibit -- sorry it's so small -- of that Smith & Wesson black handgun that was recovered from the closet in Anthony Cannon's house. And in those surveillance videos, when you look at them, ask yourself, don't you see a black gun? They're charged with each and every weapon.

Mr. Reed doesn't get a pass because he didn't go inside of these locations. He doesn't get a pass because he sat in the car. He was responsible for those weapons as well.

Now, Mr. Reed is not here as a matter of convenience. He's here because he's a conspirator with everybody else. They

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talk about identification. His DNA is on a mask that's in the woods, and it's also -- he was a potential source of mask -- of the DNA on a mask in the trash can outside of Anthony Cannon's house. Two masks, his DNA.

They talk about, well, there are no fingerprints.

They're in the robberies with gloves. You see them in the surveillance. They're masked up, they're gloved, and they're dressed, and they're covered. There's not going to be DNA and fingerprints everywhere.

But you've got some in this case still. You have every one of them linked to a mask. You have Tobias Dyer's fingerprints on that blue bag that is seen dropped on Pope Street. Then you have their fingerprints, Anthony Cannon's and Tobias Dyer's fingerprints, on that other plastic bag that contained the additional magazines.

No -- and he also doesn't -- yes, he was smarter. He didn't take a lot of pictures with him and his money like everybody else did. But he is the one, as Ms. VanLowe pointed out, immediately right around him in that area -- I lost my picture.

Immediately in the area around him, this is the photograph of where that phone is recovered and the money.

Officer Singleton told you how that phone and that money was right there. So, yes, there are -- there is evidence of him with proceeds of his crime.

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ownership of the phones, let's not be silly about this. The man is arrested. He's taken to the police station. A phone is recovered from his person. During the course of his interview, he asks the officers to make a phone call to his sister. get the phone out of his evidence bag. He gives them the pass code to unlock the phone.

As to Stanley Winston and this discussion about

This is the same phone that has photographs of Mr. Winston. It's the same phone where he has texted people, and in it he said, my name is Stanley, dummy.

I mean, this is his phone. It is ridiculous to think that just because someone purchases a prepaid phone that the phone does not belong to them.

We all know that people may subscribe and purchase phones for other individuals and the subscriber information may belong to someone else, as in the case of the cell phone that is ascribed to Tobias Dyer. But, again, even in his phone, the text messages, repeatedly he says his name, Tobias, Tobias, In the phone there are countless photographs of him, and this is the same phone that was recovered from him at the time of his arrest.

They completely mischaracterize Agent Horan's testimony. He didn't exonerate or say that anyone wasn't at the location of these robberies. What he said was, in relation to the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery, that Stanley Winston's

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phone and Tobias Dyer's phones were not active. That doesn't mean that those individuals were not in Virginia. That just means their phones weren't active so they can't tell where they were. He testified from the stand if he had had evidence that could have exonerated them, he would have given that. You did not see that in this case.

You hear a lot about the fingerprints and the woods and the foot path and why don't the trackers match the path. Ladies and gentlemen, this is that map that Mr. Hunter just showed you. This is the tracker at the residence. This is the woods area, and you see two additional trackers there. This is totally consistent with what happened.

At the beginning of this case -- and, ladies and gentlemen, the phones that these individuals have did contain a lot of information. They show photographs of them with proceeds of the robberies. They place them at certain robberies, at VVM. Every last one of them is at a robbery.

Now, Mr. Hunter just stood up before you and said, well, my client's phone wasn't there. He was probably at home in bed. But that robbery happened at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 4 o'clock their phones start talking to each other.

This is one of the charts that -- the summary chart that is in evidence. It shows the communications between these defendants prior to that robbery. 4 o'clock in the morning, they're up and they're all talking. So, no, he wasn't at home

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and asleep. They're getting together and they're getting their plan together. His phone shows him the same day of the robbery with proceeds from that robbery.

This is the conversation -- reflects the records and the conversations these defendants had on December 7th, the day of the VVM robbery. Do you see all that -- all that communicating? And there's all this talk about, well, in Stanley Winston's phone, you know, Anthony Cannon's number is listed as -- in one place as Cannon, in someplace else this phone is listed as belonging to Tobe.

The number of the phone that Tobias Dyer was found with, the last four digits are 9022, and that phone calls the number that is ascribed to Anthony Cannon.

Tobias Dyer would not be calling himself. That phone number belonged to Anthony Cannon. It is listed in Stanley Winston's phone as Anthony Cannon. How someone else listed it, we don't -- may not understand, but this we do know. That it was listed in Stanley's phone as Anthony Cannon, and that phone was pinging at all these robberies.

We don't need to talk about how many other black men may fit the description of the robbers. Ask yourself, are those other men, are they -- is their DNA on any of those masks?

Because we've proven that theirs is. We've proven -- were their phones pinging at these robberies? Because we've shown you that theirs were.

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These are the defendants that are on trial. This is the evidence that we have presented you, and what we stood up here and told you on day one we would present we have presented. You will see the surveillance tapes. You can judge for yourself.

Witnesses on the stand, these nervous witnesses, scared with these guns in their face. Dimanche Inn may have thought he saw a mask with two holes. Look at the video. You'll see it. It is one hole. In Shoppers, you'll see the robbers as they enter. You'll see two light-complected males and one darker male.

You've heard repeatedly about these dreads and what they -- Mr. Calderon did not testify from that stand that the person that he saw in that car definitely had dreads. He said I told the police that. He stated something else later on. And then he's up -- from the stand he said I really don't remember the hairstyle.

What we do know is that this was the man in the woods, and this is the first one who ran, and this is the one -- and I'm pointing to Keith Reed -- with the screwdriver in his pocket and his phone on the ground with a lot of money.

Mr. Hunter said that sometimes common sense is used as a buzz word when the government just wants you to think about the absence of evidence. Sometimes common sense is just common sense, and it is what you should bring to this case. It's what

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we all function on every day in our lives, common sense, logic and reason.

And it would defy all three of them for you to believe that four other men robbed Navy Federal Credit Union, went tip-toeing through the woods sprinkling money and GPSs, and somehow managed to sneak a GPS in Anthony Cannon's house along with these two weapons, and just disappeared and somehow framed these men and left these phones there linking them back to all these other robberies when these are the men who fit the description of the people who were inside those establishments.

Ladies and gentlemen, now is the time for a little bit of justice. You have the evidence, and it's time to find them guilty of every count charged in this indictment.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, it's now time for me to give you instructions. And I think the best thing for us to do is to recess for lunch. We've been sitting here for a long time. We'll come back and I'll instruct you. It will probably take me 30 minutes to do that, I suspect.

The one thing I will do is, when we picked the jury initially, since we were going over several nights, two of you were picked as alternates in case someone should have some problem or difficulty. And now that we've finished the case, you-all are not going to be able to take part in the deliberations with the rest of the jurors.

Now, the two of you that were selected as alternates

much for your service in this case.

were Anna Rhymes and Aria Aliaskari, if I'm pronouncing that correctly. Your service has been as important as anyone else's to this case, but I will excuse the two of you now. If you want to come back later on and see what happens, that's perfectly fine. If you want to go, that's fine too. But thank you very

And the rest of you, why don't we try to come back at 1:45 and I'll instruct you and you can begin your deliberations.

(Lunch recess taken at 12:37 p.m.; the jury enters at 1:47 p.m.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I hope you can give me a little more attention. I know you've listened to a lot of arguments and a lot of discussion this morning, but I will instruct you orally. I will not give you instructions in writing.

Now, it's your duty to the follow the instruction on the law as stated by the Court and to apply the rules of law so given as to the facts as you find them from the evidence in the case.

You're not to single out one instruction alone as stating the law, but must consider the instructions as a whole. Neither are you to be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law as stated by court. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what you think the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your sworn duty if you ignore the law as I give it

to you and apply some other law.

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It would also be a violation of your sworn duty as

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judges of the facts to base your verdict upon anything but the evidence in this case.

Now, Count 1 of this indictment charges that Keith Reed, Stanley Winston, Anthony Cannon, and Tobias Dyer did conspire to obstruct, delay, and affect commerce by robbery in violation of the United States Code.

Now, Section 1951 of Title 18 of the United States Code provides, in part, that whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery, or attempts or conspires to do so, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything shall be guilty of an offense against the United States.

Now, there are three essential elements of this offense that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

The first is that two or more persons agreed to commit a robbery encompassed within the Hobbs Act, which sets forth the robbery statute;

Two, that the defendant knew of the conspiratorial goal; and

Three, that the defendant voluntarily participated in helping to accomplish the goal.

Now, a criminal conspiracy is an agreement or a mutual

understanding knowingly made or knowingly entered into by at least two people to violate the law by some joint or common plan or course of action.

A conspiracy is, in a very true sense, a partnership in crime. A conspiracy or agreement to violate the law, like any other kind of an agreement, need not be formal, written, or even expressed directly in every detail.

However, the government must prove that the defendant and at least one other person knowingly and deliberately arrived at an agreement or understanding that they, and perhaps others, would violate some law by means of some common plan or course of action as alleged in Count 1. It is the proof of this conscious understanding and deliberate agreement by the alleged members that should be central to your consideration of the charge of conspiracy.

Unless the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that a conspiracy, as I have just explained, existed, then you must acquit the defendant of the charge in Count 1 of the indictment.

Now, before the jury may find that the defendant or any other person became a member of the conspiracy as charged in Count 1, the evidence in the case must show beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew the purpose or goal of the agreement or understanding and deliberately entered into the agreement intending, in some way, to accomplish the goal or

purpose by this common plan or joint action.

If the evidence establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly and deliberately entered into an agreement to commit robbery, the fact that the defendant did not join the agreement at its beginning, or did not know all of the details of the agreement, or did not participate in each act of the agreement, or did not play a major role in accomplishing the unlawful goal is not important to your decision regarding membership in the conspiracy.

However, merely associating with others and discussing common goals, mere similarity of conduct among or between such persons, or merely being present at the place where a crime takes place or is discussed, or even knowing about criminal conduct does not, of itself, make someone a member of a conspiracy.

Now, Count 2 of this indictment charges these four defendants with the robbery that occurred at VVM, Inc., on Beauregard Street in Fairfax.

Count 3 charges the four defendants with the robbery at Shoppers Food Warehouse on Jefferson Davis Highway.

Count 4 charges the four defendants with the robbery of the Navy Federal Credit Union in Arlington.

And I'll send the -- you'll have the indictment back there with you so you can read it in detail. I'm just paraphrasing it for you.

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Now, the essential elements that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Counts 2, 3, and 4 are:

One, that the defendant took or attempted to take and obtain personal property consisting of cash from the presence of employees of the business identified in each of these counts, respectively, against their will by means of actual and threatened force and violence and fear of injury; and

Two, that the defendant did so knowingly and deliberately by robbery; and

Three, that, in so acting, interstate commerce was obstructed, delayed, or affected.

Now, the term obstructs, delays, or affects commerce means any action which, in any manner or to any degree, interferes with, changes, or alters the movement or transportation or flow of goods, merchandise, money, or other property in commerce.

A mere depletion of assets of a firm engaged in interstate commerce will meet the requirement.

It's not necessary that the government prove that the intended -- the defendant actually intended to delay, obstruct, or affect commerce. The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, however, that the defendant deliberately performed an act, the ordinary and natural consequences of which would be to obstruct, delay, or affect commerce, and that commerce was, in fact, obstructed, delayed, or affected. Only a

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de minimis or minimal effect on interstate commerce is needed.

Now, to affect interstate commerce, a business need only to be actively engaged in a commercial activity. The direct customers or suppliers for that business may not need to come from out-of-state sources. However, it addition to the foregoing, you may consider evidence showing that the businesses served customers that lived outside of Virginia. You may also consider whether any of the products sold at the business were manufactured outside of Virginia. You may find that commerce was affected by considering whether the business had to close for a period of time after the robberies occurred, and that the foreclosure -- that the closure impeded the business' ability to engage in commercial activity.

Now, the term robbery means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his or her will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his or her person or property, or property in his or her custody or possession, or of anyone in his or her company at the time of the taking or obtaining.

The term property means money or anything of value.

The term property is not limited to tangible, physical items, but may include the right to conduct a business free from wrongful force, coercion, or fear.

Now, Count 5 of the indictment charges the four

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defendants with the robbery from the Navy Federal Credit Union in Arlington.

Section 2113(a) and (d) of Title 18, United States

Code, provides, in part, that whoever, by force and violence, or

by intimidation, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or

presence of another, any property belonging to, or in the care,

custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit

union, or any savings and loan association; and whoever, in

committing, or attempting to commit, an offense as defined in

this section assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life

of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, shall

be guilty of an offense against the United States.

There are four essential elements of this offense which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

One is that the defendant took money from a federal credit union employee while that money was in the care, custody, or possession of the Navy Federal Credit Union;

Two, the taking was by force and violence, or by intimidation;

Three, that the defendant deliberately put the lives of the employees and customers of the Navy Federal Credit Union in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while taking the money; and

Four, that the deposits of the federal -- Navy Federal Credit Union were insured by the National Credit Union

Administration.

The phrase puts in jeopardy the life of any person means to knowingly do an act which exposes a person to a risk of death. The term dangerous weapon means any object that can be used by one person to inflict severe bodily harm or injury upon another.

The phrase assaults any person means a deliberate attempt to inflict bodily harm or injury upon the person of another. The phrase assaults any person also means a threat to inflict bodily harm or injury upon the person of another when that attempt or that threat is coupled with the apparent present ability to do so.

An assault may be committed without actually touching, striking, or doing bodily harm to another. Any intentional display of such force that would give a person reason to fear or expect immediate bodily harm may constitute an assault.

An individual, therefore, who has the apparent ability to inflict bodily harm on another and voluntarily attempts to inflict bodily harm on that person may be found to have assaulted that person. Similarly, an individual who threatens to inflict bodily harm on another may be found to have assaulted that person.

The phrase by force and violence or by intimidation means by either: one, the use of actual physical strength or actual physical force; or, two, do some act or making some

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statement to put someone in fear of bodily harm.

The intimidation must be caused by an act knowingly and deliberately done or a statement knowingly and deliberately made by the defendant which was done or made in a manner or under such circumstances that would have produced such a reaction or such fear of bodily harm in a reasonable person. The government need not prove actual fear on the part of any person.

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, however, that the defendant knowingly and deliberately did something or knowingly and deliberately said something that would reasonably cause a person under those circumstances to be fearful of bodily harm.

The phrase custody, control, management, or possession means money or funds that are physically within the credit union or within its power to control. When a federal credit union holds money that has been deposited by its customers, for example, the credit union may be said to have custody, control, and management of these funds.

The term credit union means any federal credit union or any state-chartered credit union, the accounts of which are insured by the administrator of the National Credit Union Administration.

Now, Count 6 charges that these four defendants did knowingly carry and use firearms during the -- during and in relation to a crime of violence; that is, the VVM robbery on

Beauregard Street.

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Count 7 charges that these four defendants carried and used a firearm in connection with the robbery at the Shoppers Food Warehouse.

Count 8 charges that these four defendants knowingly and unlawfully carried firearms during and in relation to the robbery at the Navy Federal Credit Union.

Now, Section 924(c)(1)(A)(ii), (iii) of Title 18,
United States Code, provides that any person who, during and in
relation to any crime of violence, uses or carries a firearm,
shall be guilty of an offense against the United States.

There are two essential elements that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt in regard to this charge.

First, that the defendant committed the crime of interference with commerce by robbery as charged in Counts 2, 3, and 4, and the crime of armed robbery of a credit union as charged in Count 5; and

Two, that during and in relation to the commission of that crime, the defendant knowingly used and carried a firearm.

The term firearm means any weapon, including a starter gun, which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame of which or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or any destructive device. The term firearm does not include antique firearm.

The phrase uses or carries a firearm means having a firearm, or firearms, available to assist or aid in the commission of the crimes alleged in 2 through 5 of the indictment.

In determining whether a defendant used or carried a firearm, or aided or abetted in the carrying or use of a firearm, you may consider all of the facts received in evidence, including the nature of the underlying crime, the proximity of the defendant to the firearm in question, the usefulness of the firearm to the crime alleged, and the circumstances surrounding the presence of the firearm.

The government is not required to show that the defendants actually displayed or fired the weapon. The government is required, however, to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the firearm was in the defendants' possession or under the defendants' control at the time the crime of violence was committed.

Now, a crime of violence means an offense that is a felony and has as one of its essential elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or an offense that by its very nature involves a substantial risk that physical force may be used in committing the offense. The offenses alleged in Counts 2, 3, 4, and 5 are crimes of violence.

Now, a person may violate the law even though he or she

does not personally do each and every act constituting the 1 2 offense if that person has aided and abetted the commission of

the offense. 3

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Section 2(a) of Title 18, United States Code, provides that whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.

Now, before a defendant may be held responsible for aiding and abetting others in the commission of the crime, it is necessary that the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly and deliberately associated himself in some way with the crime charged and participated in it with the intent to commit the crime.

In order to be found guilty of aiding and abetting the commission of the crimes charged in Counts 2 through 8 of the indictment, the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant:

One, knew that the crime charged was to be committed or was being committed;

Two, knowingly did some act for the purpose of aiding the commission of that crime; and

Three, acted with the intention of causing the crime to be -- crime charged to be committed.

Now, before a defendant may be guilty as an aider or abettor of the crime, the government must also prove, beyond a

reasonable doubt, that someone committed each and every essential element of the offense as charged as detailed in these instructions.

Merely being present at the scene of a crime or merely knowing that a crime is being committed or is about to be committed is not sufficient for you to find that a defendant aided and abetted.

The government must prove that a defendant knowingly associated himself with the crime in some way as a participant, someone who wanted the crime to be committed, and not as a mere spectator.

Now, a member of a conspiracy who commits another crime during the existence or life of the conspiracy and commits this crime in order to further or somehow advance the goals of the conspiracy may be considered by you as acting as the agent of the other members of a conspiracy. The illegal actions of this conspirator in committing this other crime may be attributed to other individuals who are then members of the conspiracy. Under certain conditions, therefore, a defendant may be found guilty of this other crime even though he or she did not participate directly in the acts constituting that offense.

If you find the government has proven a defendant guilty of conspiracy as charged in Count 1, beyond a reasonable doubt, you may also find the defendant guilty of the same crime alleged in any other count of the indictment in which he is

charged, provided you find that the essential elements of that count as defined in these instructions have been established beyond a reasonable doubt and, provided further, that you find beyond a reasonable doubt the following:

One, the substantive offense interfered with commerce by robbery, armed robbery of a credit union, and use of a firearm during a crime of violence as described in Counts 2 through 8 of the superseding indictment, were committed by a member of the conspiracy as detailed in Count 1;

Two, that the substantive crimes of interference with commerce by robbery, armed robbery, use of a firearm during a crime of violence were committed during the existence or life or in furtherance of the goals or objectives of the conspiracy as set out in Count 1; and

Three, that at the time this offense was committed, the defendant was a member of the conspiracy.

Now, Counts 9 through 12 charge these four defendants with possession of -- unlawful possession of a firearm; that is, possessing a firearm after having been convicted of a felony offense.

Now, Section 922(g)(1) of Title 18, United States Code, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person who has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year to possess in or affecting commerce any firearm.

There are three essential elements for this offense that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

First, that the defendant has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

Two, that after this conviction, the defendant knowingly possessed the firearm as described in Counts 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the indictment; and

Third, that such possession was in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

Now, the phrase crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year generally means a crime which is a felony. The phrase does not include any state offense classified by the laws as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of two years or less, but doesn't apply in this situation.

These offenses here -- the only evidence in the case is that they were for a term of more than one year.

Now, the term knowingly, as used in these instructions to describe the state of mind of a defendant, means that he was conscious and aware of his actions, realized what he was doing, and did not act because of ignorance, mistake, or accident.

The word possession means to own or to exert control over. The word possession can take on different but related meanings.

The law recognizes two kinds of possession, actual

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possession and constructive possession. A person who knowingly has direct physical control over a thing at a given time is then in actual possession of it. A person who, although not in actual possession, knowingly has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through another person or persons, is then in constructive possession of it.

The law also recognizes that possession may be sole or joint. If one person alone has actual possession of a thing, then possession is sole. If two or more persons share a possession of a thing, then the possession is joint.

Now, the phrase in or affecting commerce means commerce between any place in a state and any place outside of that state.

The government may meet its burden of proof on the question of being in or affecting commerce by proving to you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the firearm identified in the indictment, at any time, traveled across a state boundary line.

Now, although the indictment may charge a defendant with committing an offense in several ways using the conjunctive language, I would instruct you that it is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant did each of those things. It is sufficient if the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did any of those alternate acts as charged.

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Now, there are two types of evidence from which you may find the truth as to the facts of this case, direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of facts or circumstances indicating the guilt or innocence of a defendant.

The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. Nor is a greater degree of certainty required of circumstantial than of direct. You should weigh all of the evidence in the case.

The burden is always on the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to a defendant, for the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence.

The law presumes a defendant to be innocent. Thus, a defendant, although accused, begins the trial with a clean slate, with no evidence against him. And the law permits nothing but legal evidence presented before the jury to be considered in support of any charge against him.

A defendant has the right to remain silent. And since the defendant has that right, the law prohibits you in arriving at your verdict from considering that a defendant may not have testified. So the presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to acquit a defendant unless you are satisfied beyond a

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reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case.

It's not required that the government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt. The test is one of reasonable doubt.

Now, the punishment provided for the offense or offenses charged is a matter exclusively within the province of the Court and should never be considered by you in any way in arriving at a fair and impartial verdict.

The indictment returned by the grand jury in this case is not to be considered by you as any evidence of guilt. An indictment is simply the formal means by which a case is processed initially to bring about a trial.

Now, the arguments and statements of counsel are not evidence in the case. The attorneys have entered into stipulations, and those stipulations become proper evidence.

Now, from time to time in their arguments the lawyers may have stated what law was applicable to the case. If they made a reference, as they had a right to do, that is contrary to what I state the law to be, you must disregard what the lawyers said and abide by what the Court states the law to be.

The lawyers from time to time have referred to certain facts that came out in evidence. If your recollection of those facts is different from the lawyers, your recollection prevails because you are the sole judges of the facts.

Now, from time to time during the trial the lawyers

made objections to the introduction of certain evidence or to the form of questions. If I sustained those objections, you cannot consider any evidence that I sustained an objection to or facts contained in a question to which an objection was sustained.

Now, you, as jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves. You may be guided by the appearance and conduct of the witness, or by the manner in which the witness testifies, or by the manner in which the testimony is given.

You should carefully scrutinize all of the testimony, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to show whether a witness is worthy of belief.

Consider each witness' intelligence, motive and state of mind, and demeanor and manner while on the stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matter as to which he has testified and whether he impresses you as having an accurate recollection of those matters.

Consider also any relation each witness may bear to either side of the case, the manner in which each witness might be affected by the verdict, and the extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

After making your own judgment, you will give the

and the instructions of the Court.

testimony of each witness such weight, if any, as you may think it deserves.

 And remember, your verdict cannot be based upon surmise, speculation, or sympathy for either party. It must be based solely upon the evidence presented here in the courtroom

Now, as you-all retire to deliberate on your verdict, your first duty will be that of selecting a foreperson and proceed -- can't say that word -- proceed with your deliberations involving a rational discussion of all of the evidence and the law for the purpose of reaching a unanimous

verdict.

Reconsider your views if persuaded by a rational discussion, but don't do so just for the sake of reaching a unanimous verdict.

Your verdict must be unanimous as to each defendant and each count.

I'm going to send to you -- to the jury room a verdict form, and there's one for each of the defendants. It has the style, the number of the case, and we, the jury, find as to Count 1, 2, 3, right on through 9, and there's a blank there for you to write guilty or not guilty.

There's a place at the bottom for your foreperson's signature and the date. You know, once you've reached your verdict, it should be filled out by the foreperson and returned

to the Court.

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Now, remember once you've retired to deliberate on your verdict, any communication you have with the Court must be in writing and signed by your foreperson.

If you do need to communicate for any reason, please don't indicate numerically how you stand on any issue that you have under consideration.

I will let you-all retire now to the jury room. The marshal will bring in the -- I'll get to you -- the marshal will bring in the exhibits and verdict form. You may begin your deliberations when you go in, but very shortly the marshal will bring in the verdict forms and the exhibits.

And you-all may retire to the jury room.

MR. WOOD: Can we have a sidebar for one second, Your Honor?

(Conference at the bench, as follows:)

MR. WOOD: I think the Court indicated when we were talking about instructions that you would tell them that the felonies for the prohibited person offense does not apply to the evidence in this case.

THE COURT: Oh, that's right. I will tell them that.

MR. WOOD: And one other thing -- and I don't know if the Court does this -- the statements of one defendant is not to be considered against the others.

MS. GILES: Earlier on, this Court -- during the trial,

Your Honor, you mentioned you'd give that curative instruction. 1 2 I think it will be -- I think it will be -- I'm sorry. 3 Here -- I think -- it could be 1408 -- 14.08 from O'Malley's or 4 there's also 11.06. Either one of those. 5 It could be -- I'm sorry. This one. Oh, Lord. I'm so sorry. I can't find it now. Right here. 14.04, if you think 6 7 that applies. THE COURT: What statements were made that --8 9 MR. WOOD: There was the statement by Mr. Winston I 10 objected to where he waived his rights and made certain 11 statements. I think they argued that they were in furtherance 12 of the conspiracy and I said they weren't. THE COURT: That's right. But I don't know that he 13 14 incriminated anybody. 15 MR. WOOD: Circumstantially he incriminated them 16 because he said they ran, consistent with what the police said. 17 THE COURT: There isn't any dispute about that. 18 Whether he said it or not, it wouldn't make any difference. I'm 19 not sure we ought to get into that. 20 But I will tell them about the convictions. believe that's justified based on that statement or that it's 21 22 necessary to do it even. 23 MR. WOOD: Okay. 24 MS. VANLOWE: Your Honor, could I make one request? I 25 know that you said that you were not going to send the

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instructions back to the jury. I'm just thinking, given the
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    number of counts and the number of elements, it might be helpful
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    for them to have it.
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             THE COURT: Juries do this every day here and have no
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    problem. I'll send the indictment back to them.
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        (Thereupon, the following proceedings continued in open
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    court:)
             THE COURT: Counsel reminded me that there's one thing
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    that I was going to tell you-all that I neglected to tell you.
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             You've heard the evidence that these defendants were
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    convicted of a prior felony offense, and that evidence you may
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    consider as far as the gun possession charges are concerned.
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    But the fact that they've been previously convicted of an
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    offense should not be considered in any way when you're
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    considering the robbery and the conspiracy charges. That only
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    goes to the gun offenses.
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             Now you-all may retire and begin your deliberations.
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        (The jury exits at 2:28 p.m.)
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             THE COURT: I assume after the sidebar there's no other
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    objections to the instructions or the manner in which I gave
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    them.
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             MR. WOOD: Not from Mr. Reed, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: We'll stand in recess till the jury
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    returns.
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        (Recess taken at 2:29 p.m.)
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        (Question at 4:15 p.m.; the jury is not present.)
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             THE COURT: I understand there was no specific exhibit
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    related to the DNA so I will just tell them that.
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             Bring them out.
             MR. WOOD: We waived our clients' presence, but I
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    thought that's maybe because the Court would just answer by
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    writing a note.
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             THE COURT: Well, I can do that.
             MR. WOOD: That's fine with us. Since we're waiving
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    their presence, if the Court would just write them a note.
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             THE COURT: All right. I'll be glad to do that.
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             MS. GILES: Your Honor, can you also add to just allow
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    their recollection of the testimony?
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             THE COURT: Well, yeah. I mean, I'll have to tell them
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    that they'll have to rely on their collective recollection as to
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    the testimony regarding the -- regarding DNA.
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             MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             MR. HUNTER: I can't think of another solution than
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    that.
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             THE COURT: All right. I've said there is no numbered
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    exhibit or material admitted into evidence, and you must rely on
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    your collective recollection of the evidence regarding DNA
    testimony.
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             MR. WOOD: That's good, Your Honor.
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MS. GILES: That makes it sound like it didn't come in, 1 2 Your Honor, but those materials are numbered and in evidence. They may not be able to figure out or recall which DNA items or 3 4 which --5 MR. HUNTER: Data. MS. GILES: -- items of evidence were examined and the 6 7 results, but the items are in evidence. 8 MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I think that misstates 9 what's going on. 10 THE COURT: Well, now, wait a minute. Wait a minute. 11 They asked for the number of the exhibits or material or data referring to DNA findings. And I understood that 12 13 you-all agreed that there was nothing admitted that's back there 14 by number. 15 MR. ROBERTSON: That's correct, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute then. Why are you 17 telling me there are exhibits back there that refer to this when 18 you told me there wasn't? 19 MS. GILES: I just wanted to make it clear, Your Honor. 20 For each item of evidence that was examined at the lab, the 21 question number, what that number is, like Q26, it's written on 22 the mask. They may not -- what I understand -- what I 23 understand is they want --24 THE COURT: I see what you're thinking about doing. 25 am not going to get involved in that at all.

1 MS. BELLOWS: Your Honor, the only concern -- if I may 2 speak too -- the only concern I have is the way I heard your 3 response is it says there's no material, and they may interpret 4 that to mean that the mask --5 THE COURT: I said there is no numbered exhibit or material admitted into evidence --6 7 And you-all agreed with it. Right? 8 MS. BELLOWS: So far. 9 THE COURT: -- and you must rely on your collective 10 recollection of the evidence regarding DNA testimony. 11 MS. VANLOWE: They asked about results, Your Honor, so 12 that is exactly why that is appropriate. 13 MS. BELLOWS: That's why I think there should be some 14 reference in there to no materials regarding findings, which was 15 their question. The way it's written, Your Honor, suggests --16 THE COURT: That wasn't their question. No. 17 answering their question. Their question is provide the 18 evidence number or material data referring to DNA findings. 19 MS. BELLOWS: Right. 20 THE COURT: And you say there are none. 21 MS. BELLOWS: I do. But the way the Court has written 22 that response, the way I hear it, Your Honor, is that you're 23 saying there's no material. And it can be -- I just think the word findings should be included in there somewhere since 24 25 that's --

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THE COURT: There's no numbered material. There's no
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    numbered exhibit. And that's what I've said.
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             MS. BELLOWS: Right, but there's no reference to
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    findings. And because there's no reference to findings --
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             THE COURT: They didn't ask about findings, did they?
             MS. BELLOWS: That's the last word they used.
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 7
             THE COURT: Well, I guess it is.
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                        But the findings are encompassed by the
9
    testimony. There's no exhibit that can indicate what the
10
    findings are. The findings are encompassed by the testimony.
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             MS. BELLOWS: Then put that in there, the word
    findings.
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13
                       The Court did put that in.
             MR. WOOD:
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             MS. VANLOWE: That's exactly what the statement says.
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             THE COURT: What if I put DNA testimony and findings?
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             MS. VANLOWE: I think it should remain exactly how it
17
    is, Your Honor.
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             MS. BELLOWS: Your Honor --
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             THE COURT: I don't think it makes any difference,
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    frankly, but maybe it does.
21
             Rely on your collective recollection of the evidence
22
    regarding -- why don't I say findings testimony, DNA findings
23
    testimony?
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             MS. VANLOWE: That's fine.
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             MS. BELLOWS: That's fine.
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THE COURT: Is that all right?
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             MS. VANLOWE: That's fine.
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             THE COURT: DNA -- all right. Fine. Everybody is
 4
    satisfied. That never happens. All right. Take that on back.
 5
             We'll stand in recess till they return.
     (Recess taken at 4:21 p.m.; back on the record at 5:31 p.m.)
 6
 7
             THE COURT: I've got a note from the jury. There's
8
    nothing of substance. They want to recess because somebody
9
    wants to go somewhere. Then they want to know about the jury
10
    room being secured and what time they can report tomorrow.
11
             So we'll deal with all that stuff when they come out,
    but nothing of substance.
12
13
             All right. Bring out the jury.
14
        (The jury enters at 5:35 p.m.)
15
             THE COURT: You-all can have a seat.
16
             It's kind of in response to your note. I was coming in
17
    anyway. It's time for us to recess for the day.
18
             Now, you-all want to start at 9 o'clock tomorrow
19
    morning instead of 10?
20
             THE FOREPERSON: Yes, sir, if it's possible.
21
             THE COURT: That's fine. Sure. That's no problem at
    all. I'll be here doing motions at 9 o'clock.
2.2
23
             As far as securing things in that room, that can't
    really be done. That's going to have to be taken down, secured
24
25
    downstairs.
```

```
1
              THE FOREPERSON: Okay.
 2
              THE COURT: But it will be up here for you when you get
    here at 9 o'clock.
 3
              THE FOREPERSON: Yes, sir.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: So you're excused, and we'll adjourn till
 6
    9 o'clock tomorrow morning.
 7
 8
         (Proceedings concluded at 5:38 p.m.)
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
                               CERTIFICATION
17
18
               I certify, this 22nd day of January 2014, that the
19
    foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings
20
    in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability.
21
22
                              /s/
23
                      Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
24
25
```

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 136 of 359

\$ \$10.000 (3) - 661:15, 661:16	2	4:23 [2] - 667:1, 667:2 4th [4] - 636:11, 647:22,	745:3, 745:6 9022 [1] - 714:12
. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2 [11] - 637:2, 651:22, 652:1,	647:23, 648:7	922(g)(1 [2] - 637:21, 730:21
680:1	720:16, 721:2, 726:15,		924(c [1] - 688:25
\$19,000 [2] - 659:12, 680:2	727:3, 727:24, 728:15,	5	924(c)(1)(A)(ii [1] - 726:8
\$30,000 [6] - 680:7, 680:8,	730:7, 736:21		9:33 [2] - 668:3, 668:5
680:10, 680:20, 680:23,	2(a [1] - 728:4	5 [8] - 649:23, 652:5, 684:16,	9th [9] - 658:11, 663:22,
681:2	2,000 [1] - 701:21	722:25, 726:17, 727:3,	665:1, 665:5, 665:16,
\$60,000 [1] - 680:7	20 [3] - 633:6, 654:25, 656:17	727:24	666:21, 671:13, 671:22,
\$7,800 [1] - 661:17	2010 [1] - 695:25	5-foot-5 [1] - 686:9	675:10
	2012 [5] - 638:12, 640:4,	510 [2] - 693:22, 694:4	073.10
/	648:10, 658:13, 678:9	510-4853 [1] - 650:11	Α
	2013 [4] - 633:6, 647:2,	5:20 [1] - 667:5	A
/s [1] - 745:22	647:19, 647:25	5:21 [1] - 667:7	a.m [5] - 633:6, 639:11,
	2013-48 [1] - 635:2	5:31 [1] - 744:6	651:13, 657:11
1	2014 [1] - 745:18	5:32 [3] - 667:20, 668:2,	abandon [1] - 667:14
1 (45) 644:10 644:21		668:4	abandoned [4] - 680:12,
1 _[15] - 644:19, 644:21, 651:22, 651:23, 703:25,	202-510 [1] - 693:17	5:35 [1] - 744:14	680:15, 706:24, 707:1
	202-510-4853 [2] - 649:20,	5:38 [1] - 745:8	abets [1] - 728:6
718:5, 719:12, 719:18,	650:9		abetted [3] - 727:6, 728:2,
719:22, 729:23, 730:9,	20th [1] - 661:13	5th [2] - 636:1, 636:9	729:7
730:14, 736:21	21-year-old [1] - 683:9	C	abetting [3] - 652:16, 728:9,
10 [4] - 637:21, 656:17, 731:7, 744:19	2113(a [1] - 723:3	6	728:14
	212-510 [1] - 693:12	6 [7] - 652:12, 684:16,	abettor [1] - 728:25
10:20 [1] - 633:6	22 [3] - 640:4, 648:10, 678:9	703:25, 704:1, 706:4,	abettors [1] - 709:18
10:28 [1] - 639:11 10:42 [1] - 651:13	22-6 [1] - 695:24	713:20, 725:23	abide [1] - 734:20
	22nd [10] - 640:12, 648:7,	60 [3] - 655:4, 698:8	ability [5] - 722:12, 724:12,
10:53 [1] - 657:11	658:10, 666:19, 671:14,	60,000 [1] - 679:25	724:17, 735:17, 745:20
11 [3] - 637:21, 706:4, 731:8	674:23, 675:11, 678:13,	63 [1] - 649:15	able [14] - 655:9, 660:7,
11.06 [1] - 738:4	680:15, 745:18	639 [1] - 634:4	673:19, 675:20, 689:3,
11:00 [2] - 656:21, 696:14	24-hour [3] - 675:10, 675:11	645 [1] - 634:4	689:4, 690:22, 691:7,
11:05 [1] - 657:11	240-355-8256 [2] - 673:25,	647 [1] - 634:4	695:16, 701:8, 704:7,
12 [7] - 637:21, 652:18,	679:6	649 [1] - 634:5	710:8, 716:23, 741:3
662:24, 672:3, 691:17,	25 [3] - 698:3, 698:4, 698:7	66 [1] - 680:16	above-entitled [1] - 745:20
730:17, 731:8	2:28 [1] - 739:18	6:00 [4] - 663:24, 666:15,	absence [4] - 675:24,
12:30 [1] - 656:22	2:29 [1] - 739:25	666:22, 667:2	675:25, 688:13, 715:24
12:31 [1] - 667:7		6:08 [1] - 664:4	absolutely [3] - 677:21,
12:37 [1] - 717:9	3	6:15 [1] - 666:16	700:13, 701:13
14 [2] - 638:11, 647:19	3 [7] - 651:22, 652:1, 720:19,	6:20 [2] - 664:5, 666:16	accentuate [1] - 666:3
14.04 [1] - 738:6	721:2, 726:15, 727:24,	6:30 [2] - 668:8, 694:19	accept [1] - 693:23
14.08 [2] - 653:17, 738:3	736:21		accident [1] - 731:21
1408 [1] - 738:3	3-4 [1] - 702:12	7	accomplish [2] - 718:24,
14th [2] - 647:20, 647:21	30 [2] - 656:9, 716:18	,	719:25
15 [8] - 654:25, 655:3, 655:4,	30,000 [1] - 708:10	7 [2] - 652:12, 726:2	accomplishing [1] - 720:7
655:10, 655:20, 656:1,	300 [1] - 701:22	7th [7] - 658:12, 667:17,	accordance [1] - 672:7
656:13	33 [1] - 650:6	671:12, 671:22, 672:16,	account [1] - 706:11
1501 [7] - 661:11, 695:22,	3555 [1] - 638:12	675:9, 714:5	accountable [1] - 669:19
696:6, 696:13, 696:20,	36 [1] - 649:15	_	accounts [1] - 725:20
698:11	38th [5] - 661:11, 680:9,	8	accurate [2] - 675:20, 735:18
17.2 [5] - 649:7, 649:11,	680:16, 701:5, 702:14	8 [9] - 649:15, 652:12,	accusation [1] - 670:20
693:15, 693:16 18 [6] - 638:12, 718:9, 723:3,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	662:24, 667:23, 668:3,	accused [1] - 733:17
726:8, 728:4, 730:21	4	706:22, 726:5, 728:15,	accuseds' [1] - 692:11
18.4 [4] - 649:22, 693:10,		730:8	acquit [2] - 719:18, 733:25
693:11, 693:16	4 [13] - 647:2, 647:25, 650:2,	8:04 [1] - 668:8	acquittal [1] - 636:19
1951 [1] - 718:9	650:3, 651:23, 652:1,		Act [1] - 718:19
1:13-cr-48 [1] - 633:4	693:11, 713:21, 713:24,	9	act [8] - 720:6, 721:23,
1:45 [1] - 717:8	720:21, 721:2, 726:16,	<u> </u>	724:3, 724:25, 725:2,
1:47 [1] - 717:10	727:24	9 [10] - 637:21, 640:11,	728:1, 728:20, 731:21
	4:15 [1] - 740:2	652:18, 730:17, 731:7,	acted [1] - 728:22
	4:21 [1] - 744:6	736:21, 744:18, 744:22,	acting [2] - 721:10, 729:15
			3.1 1=1112, 1=0.10

1

action [5] - 719:3, 719:12, 720:1, 721:13, 726:22 actions [2] - 729:16, 731:20 activates [1] - 666:15 activating [1] - 666:16 activation [1] - 679:6 active [3] - 664:7, 713:1, 713:3 actively [1] - 722:3 activities [1] - 667:25 activity [5] - 666:24, 667:21, 705:24, 722:3, 722:13 acts [4] - 638:10, 663:7, 729:21, 732:24 actual [11] - 688:13, 721:6, 722:16, 724:24, 724:25, 725:7, 731:25, 732:3, 732:4, 732:9, 733:4 add [2] - 659:19, 740:13 addition [3] - 637:20, 665:17, 722:5 additional [2] - 711:15, 713:11 address [4] - 636:17, 637:7, 661:15, 680:17 addresses [1] - 696:10 adjourn [1] - 745:5 Administration [2] - 724:1, administrator [1] - 725:21 admitted [4] - 649:7, 740:22, 741:13, 742:6 adopt [1] - 639:2 advance [1] - 729:14 advice [1] - 656:6 affect [5] - 637:25, 718:7, 721:21, 721:24, 722:2 affected [5] - 658:19, 721:11, 721:25, 722:10, 735:22 affecting [7] - 637:22, 653:6, 663:14, 730:24, 731:9, 732:12. 732:16 affects [4] - 652:3, 683:10, 718:11, 721:12 affirmed [2] - 639:17, 648:25 afraid [2] - 669:1, 708:17 African [6] - 661:3, 687:22, 687:24, 691:15, 691:19, 704:13 African-American [2] -687:22, 687:24 African-Americans [2] -661:3, 704:13 afternoon [1] - 699:19 afterwards [1] - 642:4 agent [6] - 647:3, 693:17, 693:18, 697:9, 708:3, 729:15 Agent [6] - 648:22, 649:4, 675:6, 679:13, 697:8,

712:22 agents [2] - 703:12, 705:7 agreed [3] - 718:18, 741:13, agreement [13] - 651:24, 651:25, 718:25, 719:5, 719:6, 719:10, 719:13, 719:24, 719:25, 720:4, 720:5, 720:6, 720:7 aid [1] - 727:2 aided [4] - 633:25, 727:6, 728:2, 729:7 aider [1] - 728:24 aiders [1] - 709:18 aiding [4] - 652:16, 728:9, 728:14, 728:20 aids [1] - 728:6 al [2] - 633:6, 635:3 **ALEXANDRIA** [1] - 633:2 Alexandria [3] - 633:5, 668:10, 706:20 Alfred [1] - 633:21 Aliaskari [1] - 717:1 allegation [3] - 670:20, 702:6, 706:12 alleged [7] - 674:21, 719:12, 719:13, 727:3, 727:10, 727:23, 729:25 allegedly [4] - 674:22, 676:9, 681:4, 681:10 alleging [1] - 702:14 allow [3] - 667:15, 688:4, 740:13 almost [7] - 640:15, 640:18, 640:25, 642:15, 672:1, 685:21, 703:4 alone [4] - 659:4, 717:20, 732:9, 733:24 alternate [1] - 732:24 alternates [2] - 716:21, 716:25 alters [1] - 721:14 America [1] - 635:3 **AMERICA** [1] - 633:4 American [2] - 687:22, 687:24 Americans [2] - 661:3, 704:13 amount [2] - 673:9, 677:24 amounting [1] - 680:7 amounts [1] - 704:9 ample [3] - 636:22, 638:4, 638:23 analysis [1] - 650:18 analyze [2] - 682:14, 684:19 AND [1] - 633:13 Anna [1] - 717:1 **Annandale** [1] - 706:20 answer [3] - 690:23, 708:22,

740:7

answered [3] - 654:5, 690:3, 709:10 answering [2] - 701:2, 742:17 Anthony [15] - 633:21, 658:25, 659:7, 693:13, 710:13, 710:17, 711:3, 711:13, 714:8, 714:13, 714:15, 714:16, 714:18, 716:6, 718:6 antique [1] - 726:25 Antonio [1] - 639:23 anytime [2] - 636:7, 636:12 anyway [1] - 744:17 apiece [1] - 654:24 apparent [2] - 724:11, 724:17 appearance [1] - 735:8 **APPEARANCES** [1] - 633:16 applicable [1] - 734:17 applies [1] - 738:7 **apply** [5] - 671:6, 717:17, 718:1, 731:15, 737:19 appointed [1] - 635:5 appreciate [2] - 683:3, 683:4 apprehended [5] - 659:11, 659:22, 661:21, 661:22, 666:23 apprehension [1] - 661:23 approach [1] - 684:5 appropriate [2] - 657:15, 742:12 April [7] - 647:2, 647:19, 647:20, 647:21, 647:25, 648:7, 695:25 Arab [2] - 643:17 Arab-like [1] - 643:17 area [12] - 640:7, 664:4, 666:15, 668:9, 674:18, 677:19, 677:20, 680:9, 711:19, 711:21, 713:10 arque [2] - 654:24, 655:9 argued [1] - 738:11 arguing [1] - 710:9 argument [4] - 655:6, 655:7, 676:5, 676:21 arguments [8] - 651:12, 655:24, 656:7, 656:21, 687:18, 717:13, 734:13, 734:16 Aria [1] - 717:1 Arlington [4] - 705:21, 706:19, 720:22, 723:2 armed [8] - 638:14, 658:1, 658:11, 658:15, 669:14, 726:16, 730:6, 730:11 army [1] - 703:12 arrest [4] - 678:15, 678:24, 708:5, 712:21 arrested [9] - 662:3, 674:23,

678:17, 681:3, 682:10, 696:12, 700:25, 712:3 arrived [1] - 719:9 arriving [2] - 733:22, 734:8 article [1] - 718:11 ascribed [2] - 712:17, 714:13 asleep [1] - 714:1 assault [2] - 724:13, 724:16 assaulted [2] - 724:20, 724:21 assaults [4] - 652:8, 723:10, 724:7, 724:9 assemble [1] - 685:17 assertion [1] - 696:18 asserts [1] - 733:4 assets [1] - 721:17 assiduous [1] - 696:7 assignment [1] - 657:22 assist [1] - 727:2 assistance [2] - 644:18, 649:10 associate [1] - 677:2 associated [3] - 702:8, 728:11, 729:9 associating [1] - 720:10 association [2] - 680:3, 723:8 assume [1] - 739:19 assure [1] - 674:16 attempt [2] - 724:8, 724:11 attempted [2] - 721:3, 727:20 attempting [1] - 723:9 attempts [3] - 718:12, 723:5, 724:18 attention [8] - 637:2, 637:19, 640:3, 670:1, 682:20, 683:3, 709:14, 717:12 attentiveness [1] - 657:16 attitude [1] - 657:22 attorneys [3] - 699:24, 709:16, 734:14 attributable [1] - 677:9 attribute [1] - 689:15 attributed [5] - 663:7, 663:11, 673:6, 674:21, 729:17 attributing [2] - 676:12, 676:24 available [1] - 727:2 Avenue [1] - 638:12 average [2] - 688:10, 695:9 aware [1] - 731:20

В

backwards [1] - 671:14 badgered [2] - 644:1, 647:13 badgering [2] - 646:21, 678:10

bag [9] - 660:22, 660:23, 661:6, 661:7, 704:15, 710:14, 711:12, 711:14, 712:6 Ballston [1] - 640:23 bank [11] - 640:22, 640:24, 646:4, 659:13, 704:23, 704:24, 705:12, 706:18, 707:22, 708:7, 723:7 bank's [2] - 661:16 barrel [3] - 662:9, 688:21, 710:2 **base** [1] - 718:3 based [3] - 736:3, 736:5, 738:21 **basement** [1] - 669:8 bathroom [1] - 669:9 bear [1] - 735:20 beard [1] - 703:22 Beauregard [3] - 668:9, 720:18, 726:1 became [1] - 719:21 become [1] - 734:15 **bed** [2] - 706:5, 713:20 bedtime [2] - 668:12, 668:13 beeping [4] - 641:8, 641:12, 641:24, 642:1 began [1] - 683:2 begin [7] - 667:19, 667:20, 682:15, 706:6, 717:8, 737:10, 739:17 beginning [2] - 713:13, 720:5 begins [1] - 733:17 behalf [5] - 636:18, 639:14, 651:2, 654:22, 669:21 behind [2] - 684:8, 694:21 belief [2] - 682:2, 735:14 Bellows [4] - 633:18, 687:19, 691:7, 700:7 BELLOWS [16] - 650:22, 656:18, 657:4, 657:9, 657:13, 669:17, 742:1, 742:8, 742:13, 742:19, 742:21, 743:3, 743:6, 743:11, 743:18, 743:25 bellows [3] - 684:3, 684:12, 686:1 belong [6] - 650:1, 659:13, 690:25, 692:15, 712:13, 712:16 belonged [3] - 650:4, 691:17, 714:15 belonging [4] - 650:2, 680:4, 714:10, 723:6 belongs [3] - 693:22, 694:4, 707:13 below [1] - 688:2 bench [1] - 737:16 benefit [2] - 670:14, 672:14

best [3] - 656:6, 716:15, 745:20 better [4] - 648:6, 648:7, 654:20, 708:24 between [13] - 665:14, 665:16, 666:24, 667:5, 667:7, 667:18, 668:2, 668:4, 713:23, 720:11, 732:13, 733:7 beyond [38] - 662:18, 670:8, 672:14, 677:17, 682:4, 684:21, 685:1, 685:4, 685:5, 685:9, 691:4, 698:1, 699:14, 700:11, 707:20, 709:8, 718:17, 719:16, 719:22, 720:2, 721:2, 721:21, 723:14, 725:8, 726:13, 727:14, 728:10, 728:16, 728:25, 729:23, 730:3, 730:4, 731:2, 732:17, 732:23, 733:12, 733:25, 734:4 **big** [13] - 665:7, 665:13, 665:16, 666:2, 666:6, 670:14, 685:25, 686:16, 688:21, 695:21, 699:25, 706:18, 710:2 bit [5] - 665:22, 693:8, 695:8, 698:7, 716:11 bite [1] - 665:7 black [30] - 641:13, 643:6, 643:9, 643:14, 643:21, 644:11, 644:13, 644:15, 645:11, 645:14, 659:13, 659:14, 673:18, 676:3, 678:16, 678:18, 678:21, 678:23, 680:14, 680:19, 683:23, 683:24, 688:6, 695:11, 708:4, 710:16, 710:19, 714:20 blank [2] - 637:19, 736:21 blanks [1] - 694:9 blocks [1] - 662:3 blow [1] - 657:6 blow-ups [1] - 657:6 **blue** [6] - 660:21, 660:23, 661:6, 661:7, 704:15, 711:12 boards [1] - 676:21 bodily [11] - 724:5, 724:8, 724:10, 724:14, 724:16, 724:18, 724:19, 724:21,

725:1, 725:6, 725:12

bookkeeper [1] - 668:21

booklets [1] - 678:22

bolts [1] - 666:10

Boost [1] - 649:5

bottom [1] - 736:23

boundary [1] - 732:18

box [2] - 661:16, 700:17

boxes [1] - 704:6 boy [1] - 655:2 braids [2] - 691:20, 701:15 bread [2] - 700:18, 702:11 break [1] - 670:14 brief [2] - 657:2, 701:6 **bring** [11] - 639:10, 693:10, 704:20, 707:14, 715:25, 734:12, 737:9, 737:10, 737:12, 740:5, 744:13 broad [1] - 704:13 brought [1] - 700:22 brown [1] - 683:21 brush [1] - 694:2 building [4] - 637:7, 637:9, 694:25. 706:19 **builds** [1] - 687:14 **bumped** [4] - 640:15, 640:17, 640:18, 640:25 **bunch** [1] - 679:16 **burden** [7] - 653:9, 676:1, 700:9, 732:15, 733:11, 733:12, 733:14 burglaries [1] - 679:16 business [9] - 637:17, 694:13, 694:24, 721:5, 722:2, 722:4, 722:8, 722:10, 722:23 business' [1] - 722:12 businesses [7] - 637:8, 637:18, 658:18, 694:14, 694:16, 694:17, 722:6 **button** [1] - 664:25 buttons [1] - 668:20 buzz [1] - 715:23 BY [5] - 639:20, 645:23, 647:17, 647:24, 649:3 C

C-A-L-D-E-R-O-N [1] -639:25 calderon [2] - 634:4, 640:3 Calderon [6] - 639:15, 639:23, 645:24, 647:18, 678:6, 715:13 **CALDERON** [1] - 639:16 Cambodia [1] - 671:2 Cannon [27] - 633:21, 638:13, 650:7, 658:25, 659:20, 660:12, 661:12, 662:25, 665:2, 665:17, 665:18, 665:23, 666:2, 666:5, 666:7, 693:12, 693:13, 693:22, 694:5, 697:11, 714:9, 714:13, 714:15, 714:16, 714:18, 718:6 Cannon's [21] - 650:11, 650:16, 659:8, 660:17,

661:11, 661:25, 662:8, 663:19, 663:23, 664:3, 667:6, 693:23, 694:1, 694:2, 695:23, 710:13, 710:17, 711:3, 711:13, 714:8, 716:6 cannot [4] - 678:3, 709:13, 735:3, 736:3 Capital [1] - 640:23 car [29] - 641:8, 641:12, 641:24, 641:25, 642:2, 642:15, 644:7, 653:25, 654:4, 662:20, 663:9, 666:13, 674:22, 675:15, 675:16, 676:9, 678:13, 678:20, 680:12, 680:14, 680:15, 680:17, 680:18, 687:6, 687:8, 690:1, 706:25, 710:23, 715:14 cards [1] - 637:13 care [3] - 706:17, 723:6, 723:16 careful [3] - 655:7, 655:24, 734:1 carefully [1] - 735:11 Carrey [1] - 697:17 carried [5] - 663:1, 726:2, 726:6, 726:19, 727:5 carries [5] - 652:15, 658:7, 666:4, 726:10, 727:1 carry [1] - 725:24 carrying [5] - 658:3, 666:18, 702:18, 708:13, 727:6 cars [5] - 675:3, 675:14, 675:21, 675:22 Case [1] - 633:4 case [68] - 635:5, 635:15, 647:6, 650:10, 653:4, 653:15, 654:11, 655:23, 657:15, 657:17, 657:24, 658:21, 669:14, 670:2, 670:5, 670:7, 671:6, 671:7, 671:10, 671:14, 672:6, 672:13, 673:12, 682:15, 682:16, 682:17, 683:9, 683:15, 683:18, 684:11, 684:19, 689:12, 691:1, 694:12, 697:7, 697:10, 698:9, 700:3, 701:10, 705:16, 709:14, 709:20, 711:10, 712:16, 713:6, 713:13, 715:25, 716:21, 716:22, 717:3, 717:6, 717:19, 718:4, 719:22, 731:16, 733:2, 733:10, 733:14, 734:2, 734:9, 734:11, 734:14, 734:17, 735:21, 735:24, 736:20, 737:20 cases [2] - 681:24, 697:4

cash [6] - 659:13, 665:8, 665:16, 721:4 cashing [2] - 669:5, 706:20 caught [1] - 705:12 caused [1] - 725:2 causing [1] - 728:22 CCR [2] - 633:23, 745:23 cell [37] - 666:15, 668:8, 669:10, 673:23, 674:7, 674:8, 674:11, 674:17, 674:19, 675:7, 675:8, 675:13, 675:19, 676:1, 677:11, 677:16, 677:20, 679:5, 679:6, 679:7, 679:8, 679:9, 679:10, 679:15, 679:17, 684:2, 692:1, 692:2, 692:3, 692:18, 705:21, 705:24, 706:2, 706:6, 712:16 Cellebrite [2] - 649:5, 649:23 central [1] - 719:14 certain [5] - 713:16, 729:19, 734:21, 735:1, 738:10 certainly [9] - 637:7, 637:13, 654:19, 662:5, 672:11, 673:19, 684:5, 691:4, 703:4 certainty [1] - 733:9 **CERTIFICATION** [1] - 745:16 certified [1] - 663:4 certify [1] - 745:18 chain [2] - 708:25, 733:5 chair [1] - 684:8 chambers [1] - 636:6 chance [2] - 651:18, 697:21 changes [1] - 721:14 characteristic [2] - 672:22, 672:25 characteristics [1] - 691:15 charge [6] - 719:14, 719:18, 726:13, 730:17, 732:19, 733:20 charged [24] - 652:18, 657:24, 658:5, 670:18, 672:1, 682:18, 709:17, 709:18, 709:24, 710:5, 710:19, 716:13, 719:21, 726:15, 726:17, 728:12, 728:15, 728:18, 728:23, 729:2, 729:23, 730:1, 732:25, 734:6 Charges [1] - 637:21 charges [23] - 637:23, 651:25, 653:3, 658:8, 662:24, 671:8, 671:17, 671:21, 682:25, 688:25, 693:1, 710:6, 718:5, 720:16, 720:19, 720:21, 722:25, 725:23, 726:2, 726:5, 739:12, 739:15

chart [4] - 664:1, 667:4, 667:17, 713:22 chartered [1] - 725:20 charts [3] - 693:24, 693:25, 713:22 chase [4] - 690:23, 700:4, 701:7, 702:1 chased [1] - 701:23 **check** [4] - 667:25, 668:1, 669:5, 706:20 checkered [1] - 645:11 circumstance [1] - 656:12 circumstances [5] - 725:5, 725:11, 727:10, 733:6, 735:12 circumstantial [4] - 733:3, 733:5, 733:8, 733:9 circumstantially [1] - 738:15 claims [1] - 704:25 clarified [1] - 647:9 **classified** [1] - 731:14 **CLAUDE** [1] - 633:11 clean [1] - 733:17 clear [5] - 639:21, 655:20, 662:19, 694:15, 741:19 clearly [4] - 666:11, 666:13, 703:21, 708:15 Clearly [1] - 663:19 CLERK [1] - 635:2 client [21] - 638:15, 682:24, 693:12, 693:21, 696:6, 698:3, 698:11, 698:24, 699:1, 700:10, 700:25, 701:7, 701:15, 701:16, 701:18, 702:7, 702:24, 703:21, 705:24, 707:13 client's [4] - 699:8, 701:12, 704:18, 713:19 clients [1] - 704:12 clients' [1] - 740:6 **climbing** [1] - 688:1 close [6] - 677:1, 677:2. 677:19, 677:20, 698:22, 722:10 closer [1] - 641:6 closet [1] - 710:17 closing [7] - 651:12, 655:25, 656:6, 656:21, 676:21, 700:8, 706:22 closure [1] - 722:12 cloth [1] - 703:20 clothes [1] - 665:7 clothing [1] - 705:20 CMRS [2] - 633:23, 745:23 **co**[1] - 663:10 co-conspirators [1] - 663:10 coat [1] - 708:9 code [3] - 694:7, 694:8,

712:7

Code [6] - 718:8, 718:9,

723:4, 726:9, 728:4, 730:21 codefendant [1] - 709:22 coercion [1] - 722:24 colleague [1] - 668:12 colleagues [1] - 639:1 collect [1] - 703:11 collected [1] - 698:9 collective [4] - 740:16, 740:23, 742:9, 743:21 color [3] - 644:12, 686:9, 687:12 colors [2] - 687:20, 687:23 coming [4] - 653:15, 683:22, 683:23, 744:16 commands [1] - 728:6 commerce [30] - 637:15. 637:22, 637:25, 652:3, 653:6, 658:1, 658:20, 663:15, 663:20, 718:7, 718:11, 718:12, 721:10, 721:12, 721:16, 721:18, 721:21, 721:24, 721:25, 722:1, 722:2, 722:9, 726:15, 730:5, 730:11, 730:24, 731:10, 732:12, 732:16 commercial [2] - 722:3, 722:13 commission [7] - 726:18, 727:3, 728:2, 728:7, 728:9, 728:15, 728:21 commit [6] - 662:17, 691:21, 718:18, 720:4, 723:9, 728:13 commits [4] - 718:13, 728:5, 729:12, 729:13 committed [28] - 657:18, 658:17, 658:22, 659:1, 659:4, 662:20, 662:23, 666:25, 673:11, 679:15, 685:4, 686:1, 699:3, 699:14, 707:20, 724:13, 726:14, 727:17, 728:18, 728:19, 728:23, 729:1, 729:5, 729:6, 729:10, 730:8, 730:12, 730:15 **committing** [4] - 723:9, 727:23, 729:17, 732:20 commodity [1] - 718:12 common [10] - 707:1, 707:4, 715:22, 715:24, 716:1, 719:2, 719:11, 720:1, 720:11 communicate [1] - 737:5 communicating [2] - 668:4, 714:7 communication [1] - 737:3 communications [5] - 667:4,

713:23 company [2] - 694:22, 722:19 compare [2] - 674:12, 677:24 comparison [3] - 674:15, 704:19, 708:14 compelling [1] - 666:25 compellingly [1] - 698:19 complected [1] - 715:10 completely [3] - 695:5, 709:16, 712:22 complexion [1] - 691:20 computer [1] - 633:25 computer-aided [1] - 633:25 concealment [1] - 653:14 conceding [1] - 695:22 conceivable [1] - 696:9 concern [2] - 742:1, 742:2 concerned [4] - 635:7, 651:15, 717:22, 739:12 concise [1] - 655:21 concluded [1] - 745:8 conclusion [3] - 651:16, 685:12, 694:4 conditions [1] - 729:19 conduct [4] - 720:11, 720:14, 722:23, 735:8 conference [2] - 636:8, 737:16 conform [1] - 639:2 conjunctive [1] - 732:20 connection [2] - 653:2, 726:3 conscious [2] - 719:12, 731:20 **consequences** [1] - 721:23 consider [10] - 683:15, 717:21, 722:6, 722:8, 727:7, 735:3, 735:15, 735:16, 735:20, 739:12 consideration [7] - 635:19, 678:2, 682:22, 683:16, 719:14, 734:2, 737:7 considered [6] - 729:15, 733:20, 734:7, 734:10, 737:24, 739:14 considering [3] - 722:10, 733:23, 739:15 consistent [4] - 681:9, 704:12, 713:12, 738:16 consisting [1] - 721:4 conspiracy [23] - 651:24, 657:25, 663:8, 709:18, 718:25, 719:4, 719:5, 719:15, 719:17, 719:21, 720:9, 720:15, 729:12, 729:13, 729:15, 729:16, 729:18, 729:23, 730:9, 730:13, 730:16, 738:12, 739:15

667:7, 667:18, 668:2,

conspirator [3] - 663:7, 710:25, 729:17 conspiratorial [1] - 718:21 conspirators [1] - 663:10 conspire [1] - 718:7 conspires [1] - 718:12 constitute [1] - 724:16 constituting [2] - 728:1, 729:21 Constitution [2] - 699:16, 699:17 constructive [2] - 732:1, 732:7 contact [2] - 636:6, 649:17 contacts [2] - 649:14, 650:6 contain [1] - 713:14 contained [2] - 711:15, 735:4 contamination [1] - 704:5 context [2] - 682:1, 682:3 continued [1] - 739:6 contradict [2] - 696:15, 696:18 contradicted [2] - 696:16, contradicts [3] - 693:16, 694:4, 699:2 contrary [1] - 734:18 contributor [4] - 660:7, 660:11, 660:13, 681:14 **contributors** [1] - 681:14 control [10] - 652:9, 675:8, 723:7, 725:13, 725:15, 725:17, 727:16, 731:22, 732:2, 732:5 convenience [3] - 672:2, 672:5, 710:24 convenient [1] - 672:7 conversation [4] - 647:18, 647:25, 648:4, 714:4 conversations [1] - 714:5 converted [1] - 726:21 convict [2] - 660:2, 689:4 convicted [8] - 658:7, 663:1, 672:20, 730:19, 730:23, 731:3, 739:11, 739:13 conviction [6] - 653:1, 653:2, 663:4, 694:9, 695:24, 731:6 convictions [1] - 738:20 convinced [4] - 671:7, 682:24, 700:13, 707:19 cooperative [1] - 690:16 copy [1] - 638:18 corner [1] - 640:19 correct [9] - 645:4, 645:18, 648:4, 648:15, 649:6, 650:13, 654:12, 741:15, 745:19 correctly [1] - 717:2 counsel [4] - 651:11, 709:7,

734:13, 739:8 counsels [1] - 728:6 Count [24] - 637:2, 651:22, 651:23, 652:1, 652:5, 718:5, 719:12, 719:18, 719:22, 720:16, 720:19, 720:21, 722:25, 725:23, 726:2, 726:5, 726:17, 729:23, 730:9, 730:14, 736:21 count [8] - 657:25, 658:1, 658:5, 709:23, 716:13, 729:25, 730:2, 736:17 counter [8] - 665:19, 665:22, 694:21, 700:16, 704:25, 705:1, 705:15, 707:22 countless [1] - 712:19 country [5] - 670:23, 670:24, 670:25, 671:3, 671:4 Counts [10] - 651:22, 652:18, 662:24, 721:2, 726:15, 727:23, 728:15, 730:7, 730:17, 731:7 counts [15] - 636:19, 636:23, 637:1, 638:1, 638:5, 638:24, 652:2, 652:20, 657:25, 658:2, 669:23, 676:13, 682:22, 721:5, 739:2 couple [1] - 670:3 coupled [1] - 724:11 course [3] - 712:4, 719:3, 719:11 COURT [77] - 633:1, 635:4, 635:7, 635:11, 635:15, 635:20, 635:22, 635:25, 636:4, 636:7, 636:11, 636:14, 636:16, 636:21, 638:3, 638:21, 639:4, 639:7, 639:10, 639:12, 648:18, 650:21, 650:23, 651:1, 651:6, 651:8, 651:14, 653:21, 654:12, 654:23, 655:2, 655:4, 655:11, 655:16, 656:3, 656:12, 656:20, 657:8, 657:10, 657:12, 669:16, 691:24, 692:20, 716:14, 717:11, 737:21, 738:8, 738:13, 738:17, 739:4, 739:8, 739:19, 739:23, 740:3, 740:9, 740:12, 740:15, 740:21, 741:10, 741:16, 741:24, 742:5, 742:9, 742:16, 742:20, 743:1, 743:5, 743:7, 743:15, 743:19, 744:1, 744:3, 744:7, 744:15, 744:21, 745:2, 745:5 court [8] - 649:10, 699:21,

677:17, 717:17, 734:7, 734:20, 736:6, 737:1, 737:3, 737:17, 737:23, 737:25, 740:7, 740:11, 742:21, 743:13 court's [1] - 644:18 courthouse [2] - 688:9 courtroom [9] - 656:7, 670:16, 670:17, 671:25, 673:3, 688:6, 701:9, 736:5 courts [1] - 699:21 cover [1] - 668:22 covered [3] - 646:9, 646:14, 711:8 cowardly [1] - 669:20 crack [1] - 706:22 crazy [1] - 693:5 created [1] - 670:13 credibility [2] - 653:9, 735:7 credit [16] - 641:17, 641:19, 642:1, 652:11, 658:2, 659:5, 723:7, 723:16, 725:14, 725:15, 725:17, 725:19, 725:20, 726:16, 730:6 Credit [37] - 640:5, 640:13, 641:7, 658:10, 659:2, 659:7, 659:21, 662:11, 663:17, 671:13, 675:18, 677:22, 677:23, 677:25, 678:5, 679:11, 679:18, 679:20, 679:23, 680:11, 685:20, 688:18, 690:11, 696:17, 699:5, 700:16, 701:1, 709:25, 716:4, 720:22, 723:1, 723:17, 723:21, 723:25, 725:21, 726:7 crime [49] - 652:16, 658:3, 658:7, 662:6, 670:8, 670:18, 673:7, 673:10, 673:11, 673:15, 699:14, 703:12, 707:21, 709:12, 711:25, 719:5, 720:12, 725:25, 726:10, 726:14, 726:16, 726:19, 727:8, 727:10, 727:16, 727:18, 728:9, 728:12, 728:13, 728:18, 728:21, 728:22, 728:23, 728:25, 729:4, 729:5, 729:9, 729:10, 729:12, 729:14, 729:17, 729:20, 729:24, 730:7, 730:12, 730:23, 731:4, 731:11, 731:12 crimes [11] - 658:17, 665:10,

700:1, 717:23, 730:23,

Court [19] - 633:23, 639:2,

653:18, 657:13, 663:6,

731:4, 739:7

669:20, 689:5, 697:7, 707:4, 727:3, 727:24, 728:15, 730:10 criminal [7] - 635:2, 663:7, 680:24, 682:3, 718:25, 720:13, 733:14 criticize [1] - 681:25 cross [2] - 704:4, 704:5 Cross [1] - 634:2 CROSS [1] - 645:22 cross-examination [2] -704:4. 704:5 CROSS-EXAMINATION [1] -645:22 crossed [2] - 641:10, 641:15 crowd [1] - 706:17 crumbs [2] - 700:18, 702:11 CSI [1] - 673:2 curative [1] - 738:1 custody [7] - 652:9, 708:25, 722:19, 723:7, 723:16, 725:13, 725:17 customers [4] - 722:4, 722:7, 723:21, 725:16 cut [4] - 655:8, 655:12, 655:19, 656:10

D

D.C [8] - 663:19, 663:25, 675:17, 679:16, 700:25, 707:2, 708:12, 709:1 Damian [1] - 669:3 dangerous [3] - 723:11, 723:22, 724:4 dark [2] - 666:11, 691:20 darker [5] - 664:16, 664:17, 687:20, 687:21, 715:10 darker-skinned [2] - 664:16, 664:17 data [4] - 706:2, 741:5, 741:12, 742:18 date [3] - 647:21, 695:25, 736:24 dates [1] - 658:16 Davis [1] - 720:20 dawn [1] - 706:22 days [5] - 658:23, 666:6, 676:23, 684:10, 708:18 de [1] - 722:1 deal [6] - 651:11, 683:10, 683:11, 683:12, 683:13, 744:11 death [1] - 724:4 **December** [30] - 638:12, 640:4, 640:12, 648:7, 648:10, 658:10, 658:11, 658:12, 661:13, 663:22, 665:1, 665:5, 665:16, 666:19, 666:21, 667:17,

671:12, 671:13, 671:14, 671:22, 672:16, 674:23, 675:9, 675:10, 675:11, 678:9, 678:13, 680:15, 714:5 deciding [1] - 672:6 decision [3] - 683:10, 683:11, 720:8 dedicated [1] - 703:13 Defendant [5] - 633:19, 633:20, 633:21, 633:22, 638:12 defendant [51] - 635:15, 658:5, 672:23, 673:6, 718:21, 718:23, 719:8, 719:18, 719:20, 719:23, 720:3, 720:4, 721:3, 721:8, 721:20, 721:22, 723:15, 723:20, 725:4, 725:9, 726:14, 726:19, 727:5, 727:9, 728:8, 728:11, 728:17, 728:24, 729:6, 729:8, 729:19, 729:22, 729:24, 730:16, 731:3, 731:6, 731:19, 732:19, 732:22, 732:24, 733:6, 733:13, 733:16, 733:17, 733:21, 733:22, 733:23, 733:25, 736:16, 737:23 defendant's [1] - 734:1 defendants [29] - 653:16, 656:14, 657:24, 659:10, 660:2, 661:7, 662:7, 662:19, 663:4, 666:24, 667:19, 697:9, 698:10, 701:9, 709:17, 713:24, 714:5, 715:1, 720:17, 720:19, 720:21, 723:1, 725:23, 726:2, 726:5, 727:13, 730:17, 736:19, **DEFENDANTS** [1] - 634:3 **Defendants** [2] - 633:7, 633:19 defendants' [3] - 662:6, 727:15, 727:16 **Defense** [2] - 644:19, 644:21 defense [1] - 709:16 define [14] - 652:3, 652:4, 652:7, 652:8, 652:9, 652:11, 652:15, 652:16, 652:21, 653:5 defined [2] - 723:9, 730:2 defining [1] - 651:22 definitely [2] - 672:11, 715:14 defy [1] - 716:3 degree [3] - 718:10, 721:13, 733:9 delay [3] - 718:7, 721:20,

721:24 delayed [2] - 721:11, 721:25 delays [3] - 652:3, 718:11, 721:12 deliberate [5] - 682:16, 719:13, 724:7, 736:7, 737:2 deliberately [11] - 719:9, 719:24, 720:3, 721:9, 721:22, 723:20, 725:3, 725:9, 725:10, 728:11 deliberations [5] - 716:24, 717:8, 736:10, 737:11, 739:17 deliver [1] - 700:23 demands [1] - 669:23 demeanor [1] - 735:16 denied [2] - 638:3, 638:22 deny [2] - 636:21, 639:4 depletion [1] - 721:17 deposit [6] - 640:21, 640:24, 642:18, 642:19, 642:24, 704:10 deposited [1] - 725:16 deposits [1] - 723:24 descent [2] - 691:16, 691:19 describe [9] - 643:21, 644:4, 644:9, 644:12, 644:15, 687:25, 689:13, 702:17, 731:19 described [4] - 644:6, 708:12, 730:7, 731:7 describing [2] - 648:14, 689:9 description [28] - 643:6, 643:8, 645:4, 645:6, 645:17, 648:15, 659:20, 664:9, 664:14, 664:16, 667:12, 678:12, 678:25, 679:2, 684:14, 684:17, 684:18, 684:23, 684:25, 685:7, 685:11, 687:12, 688:4, 688:11, 689:12,

695:12, 714:21, 716:10

descriptions [2] - 684:12,

deserves [4] - 682:21,

designed [1] - 726:21

despite [1] - 703:23

details [1] - 720:6

detective [1] - 706:25

desk [3] - 686:7, 687:8,

destructive [1] - 726:24

detail [3] - 687:1, 719:7,

detailed [2] - 729:2, 730:9

determination [1] - 654:16

determine [2] - 685:1, 685:2

682:22, 735:8, 736:2

684:13

688:19

720:24

determining [1] - 727:5 deviated [1] - 689:22 device [3] - 661:15, 723:11, devotion [1] - 657:23 difference [2] - 738:18, 743:19 differences [1] - 695:4 different [18] - 637:10, 637:18, 672:3, 673:4, 680:17, 683:19, 685:18, 688:7, 694:22, 695:5, 698:3, 698:4, 699:7, 702:17, 706:18, 706:23, 731:23, 734:23 differing [2] - 688:2, 704:9 difficult [1] - 683:6 difficulty [2] - 687:17, 716:22 digits [1] - 714:12 Dimanche [4] - 662:9, 663:16, 668:14, 715:7 **DIRECT** [2] - 639:19, 649:2 Direct [1] - 634:2 direct [7] - 640:3, 722:4, 732:2, 733:2, 733:3, 733:8, 733:10 directed [1] - 638:22 direction [1] - 702:20 directly [6] - 657:15, 693:15, 694:3, 719:7, 729:21, 732:6 disagree [1] - 670:25 disappear [1] - 680:9 disappeared [1] - 716:7 discussed [1] - 720:13 discussing [1] - 720:10 discussion [4] - 712:1, 717:13, 736:10, 736:14 disjointed [1] - 697:23 disjunctive [1] - 653:7 display [1] - 724:15 displayed [1] - 727:13 dispute [6] - 658:14, 658:16, 658:19, 658:21, 661:11, 738:17 disregard [1] - 734:19 distance [2] - 674:3, 701:20 distinction [1] - 733:7 distinctive [7] - 664:23, 695:18, 700:17, 703:3, 707:22, 710:1, 710:10 distinctive-looking [2] -700:17, 707:22 DISTRICT [3] - 633:1, 633:1, 633:12 District [1] - 675:18 divide [1] - 677:7 **DIVISION**[1] - 633:2 DNA [59] - 660:5, 660:6, 660:9, 660:18, 660:21,

660:24, 661:1, 661:2, 661:4, 671:19, 673:14, 674:14, 676:11, 681:7, 681:10, 681:11, 681:12, 681:13, 681:15, 681:19, 684:3, 690:25, 691:7, 691:8, 691:9, 691:12, 691:13, 691:14, 691:16, 698:5, 698:12, 698:17, 699:8, 702:23, 703:18, 703:24, 704:7, 704:10, 708:7, 708:20, 708:22, 711:1, 711:3, 711:4, 711:8, 714:22, 740:4, 740:17, 740:23, 741:3, 741:12, 742:10, 742:18, 743:15, 743:22, 744:3 document [1] - 665:10 documents [1] - 676:20 dollars [2] - 681:5, 708:10 dominion [1] - 732:5 done [12] - 637:14, 638:21, 657:22, 672:7, 675:22, 682:11, 682:12, 697:22, 725:3, 725:4, 744:24 door [6] - 659:8, 666:12, 669:6, 669:8, 695:1 doors [1] - 666:11 double [2] - 667:25, 668:1 doubt [41] - 659:3, 659:4, 662:16, 662:19, 670:9, 672:15, 677:18, 682:5, 684:21, 685:1, 685:6, 685:9, 691:4, 698:1, 699:15, 700:5, 700:11, 707:20, 718:17, 719:16, 719:23, 720:2, 721:2, 721:22, 723:14, 725:8, 726:13, 727:15, 728:10, 728:16, 729:1, 729:24, 730:3, 730:4, 731:2, 732:17, 732:24, 733:12, 734:1, 734:4 Douglas [1] - 633:19 down [16] - 636:8, 646:10, 646:13, 648:18, 648:20, 650:23, 650:25, 653:24, 668:20, 668:24, 686:10, 688:2, 689:21, 701:5, 702:14, 744:24 downstairs [1] - 744:25 dozens [2] - 703:23, 705:7 draw [2] - 637:2, 637:18 dread [3] - 647:10, 686:10, 686:19 dreadlocks [3] - 680:19, 687:5, 687:7 dreads [14] - 644:4, 644:7, 645:6, 646:20, 647:9, 664:18, 664:19, 678:14,

678:15, 684:1, 715:12, 715:14 dressed [1] - 711:8 driven [1] - 680:18 driver [16] - 643:11, 645:4, 645:18, 646:8, 646:11, 646:13, 647:9, 666:13, 674:23, 678:14, 679:1, 680:10, 680:18, 680:19, 680:20 driver's [2] - 645:7, 666:12 driving [5] - 643:6, 643:22, 643:25, 644:7, 678:20 dropped [5] - 660:22, 661:7, 666:19, 673:17, 711:12 **dropping** [2] - 661:6, 691:3 drove [1] - 642:3 drum [2] - 662:13, 710:2 drum-style [1] - 710:2 duly [2] - 639:17, 648:25 Dumb [1] - 697:17 **Dumber** [1] - 697:17 dummy [1] - 712:10 duplicating [1] - 655:24 during [16] - 657:16, 658:3, 676:21, 682:13, 712:4, 725:24, 726:6, 726:9, 726:18, 729:13, 730:7, 730:11, 730:12, 734:25, 737:25 duty [5] - 684:6, 717:16, 717:25, 718:2, 736:8 Dyer [23] - 633:22, 651:5, 659:1, 659:20, 664:14, 665:2, 665:10, 665:15, 665:21, 667:5, 697:11. 700:10, 700:15, 702:4, 702:7, 703:1, 703:3, 703:19, 704:25, 712:17, 714:11, 714:14, 718:6 **Dyer's** [7] - 660:18, 664:6, 667:3, 708:15, 711:11, 711:14, 713:1

Ε

early [2] - 640:5, 640:11
Earth [1] - 697:20
easier [1] - 700:24
EASTERN [1] - 633:1
easy [1] - 683:3
echo [1] - 693:2
effect [4] - 683:11, 683:12, 683:13, 722:1
eight [3] - 698:9, 703:15, 703:16
either [10] - 636:2, 689:20, 701:18, 724:24, 732:6, 733:8, 735:21, 735:23, 736:4, 738:4

elderly [1] - 640:15 element [6] - 637:19, 670:8, 694:11, 707:21, 709:11, elements [15] - 637:21, 651:23, 652:2, 652:6, 652:13, 652:19, 694:12, 718:16, 721:1, 723:13, 726:12, 727:19, 730:1, 731:1, 739:2 employee [1] - 723:16 employees [2] - 721:5, 723:21 encompassed [3] - 718:19, 743:8, 743:10 encounter [1] - 701:6 encountered [2] - 659:9, 701:4 end [4] - 642:20, 651:16, 667:20, 700:24 ended [1] - 655:13 enforcement [1] - 659:7 engage [1] - 722:13 engaged [2] - 721:17, 722:3 English [2] - 706:8 ensued [1] - 701:7 enter [1] - 715:10 entered [6] - 701:8, 706:16, 719:1, 719:24, 720:3, 734:14 enters [4] - 639:11, 657:11, 717:9, 744:14 entire [1] - 655:23 entirety [1] - 684:7 entitled [1] - 745:20 entity [1] - 637:11 escape [1] - 702:3 especially [2] - 638:1, 689:2 Esq [6] - 633:17, 633:18, 633:19, 633:20, 633:21, 633:22 essential [13] - 651:23. 652:1, 652:5, 652:13, 652:19, 718:16, 721:1, 723:13, 726:12, 727:19, 729:2, 730:1, 731:1 essentially [1] - 671:21 established [3] - 672:14, 730:2 establishes [2] - 658:24, 720:2 establishing [1] - 637:14 establishment [1] - 669:5 establishments [1] - 716:10 et [2] - 633:6, 635:3 evade [1] - 690:22

evening [1] - 667:22

events [2] - 648:10, 682:13

everywhere [1] - 711:9

event [1] - 672:18

evidence [116] - 636:20, 636:22, 638:4, 638:15, 638:23, 648:21, 649:8, 653:15, 653:22, 653:23, 654:11, 657:5, 657:19, 658:24, 659:3, 660:1, 661:10, 662:6, 662:18, 664:2, 664:8, 666:25, 668:1, 668:13, 669:22, 670:3, 670:5, 671:16, 671:19, 673:13, 677:21, 678:1, 678:22, 679:20, 679:21, 680:21, 680:22, 681:5, 682:6, 683:15, 684:3, 684:8, 685:14, 685:17, 685:23, 685:24, 686:4, 687:18, 689:11, 692:14, 693:20, 693:21, 694:3, 694:14, 694:15, 695:1, 697:23, 698:23, 699:2, 700:12, 700:20, 700:22, 703:5, 705:3, 706:9, 707:8, 707:9, 708:8, 709:5, 710:13, 711:24, 712:6, 713:4, 713:23, 715:2, 715:24, 716:12, 717:18, 718:4, 719:22, 720:2, 722:6, 727:7, 731:16, 733:1, 733:3, 733:5, 733:8, 733:10, 733:15, 733:18, 733:19, 734:2, 734:10, 734:14, 734:15, 734:22, 735:1, 735:3. 735:13. 735:24. 736:5, 736:11, 737:20, 739:10, 739:11, 740:22, 740:23, 741:2, 741:6, 741:7, 741:20, 742:6, 742:10, 742:18, 743:21 exact [1] - 692:4 exactly [8] - 637:11, 656:14, 665:4, 686:2, 696:3, 742:12, 743:14, 743:16 **EXAMINATION** [4] - 639:19, 645:22, 647:16, 649:2 examination [5] - 649:4, 649:5, 649:23, 704:4, 704:5 examine [3] - 708:20, 708:21 examined [2] - 741:6, 741:20 examiner [1] - 704:17 **example** [2] - 697:16, 725:17 examples [1] - 698:9 exceeding [3] - 730:24, 731:4, 731:12 except [2] - 691:21, 696:24 excited [1] - 635:6 exclude [1] - 661:2 excluded [1] - 697:6

660:11, 660:13, 685:5 **exclusively** [1] - 734:6 excuse [2] - 692:23, 717:3 excused [3] - 648:19, 650:24, 745:5 exercise [1] - 732:5 exert [1] - 731:22 Exhibit [8] - 644:19, 644:21, 649:7, 649:21, 649:22, 693:10, 693:15, 693:16 exhibit [9] - 650:5, 692:11, 695:24, 710:15, 740:3, 740:22, 742:5, 743:2, 743:9 exhibits [7] - 684:9, 692:16, 695:14, 737:10, 737:12, 741:11, 741:17 existed [1] - 719:17 existence [3] - 651:24, 729:13, 730:12 exits [2] - 651:13, 739:18 exonerate [1] - 712:23 exonerated [2] - 679:14, 713:5 exonerates [2] - 697:9, 697:11 exoneration [1] - 697:6 exonerations [1] - 697:5 expect [2] - 703:24, 724:16 expected [2] - 642:7, 642:9 expel [1] - 726:22 expert [7] - 660:5, 660:9, 681:15, 703:19, 703:24, 706:1, 707:10 experts [1] - 703:24 explain [3] - 652:16, 700:24, 702:22 explained [3] - 646:16, 676:2, 719:17 **explanation** [1] - 703:17 **explosive** [1] - 726:22 exposed [1] - 686:25 exposes [1] - 724:3 expressed [1] - 719:7 extent [1] - 735:22 **eye** [3] - 686:19, 686:25 eyes [2] - 683:21, 686:18 eyewitness [3] - 672:19, 674:14, 733:4

F

face [7] - 643:15, 646:9, 646:14, 668:16, 668:19, 668:24, 715:7 fact [16] - 637:4, 637:9, 637:22, 637:24, 659:20, 663:5, 663:10, 682:2, 691:22, 700:23, 703:23, 704:22, 720:4, 721:25,

exclusion [4] - 660:8,

733:4, 739:13 facts [12] - 656:15, 682:4, 682:7, 717:18, 718:3, 727:7, 733:2, 733:5, 734:22, 734:23, 734:24, 735:4 fair [3] - 648:10, 655:13, 734:8 Fairfax [2] - 642:14, 720:18 faith [6] - 681:25, 682:1, 682:2. 682:3. 682:6. 682:11 family's [1] - 683:14 fantastic [2] - 635:18, 705:19 far [6] - 651:14, 707:15, 708:18, 739:12, 742:8, 744:23 fast [1] - 682:17 **FBI** [6] - 647:4, 659:11, 659:12, 660:4, 661:10, fear [7] - 721:7, 722:17, 722:24, 724:15, 725:1, 725:6, 725:7 fearful [1] - 725:12 Federal [40] - 640:4, 640:13, 641:6, 658:9, 659:2, 659:7, 659:21, 662:11, 663:17, 671:13, 675:18, 677:22, 677:23, 677:25, 678:5, 679:11, 679:18, 679:20, 679:23, 680:11, 685:19, 688:18, 690:11, 695:20, 695:21, 696:17, 696:22, 699:5, 700:16, 701:1, 702:9, 703:5, 709:25, 716:4, 720:22, 723:1, 723:17, 723:21, 723:24, 726:7 federal [5] - 658:1, 723:15, 723:24, 725:15, 725:19 feet [3] - 665:14, 665:16, 701:21 felon [2] - 663:13, 710:6 felonies [1] - 737:19 felons [1] - 663:5 felony [5] - 652:21, 727:19, 730:19, 731:13, 739:11 FENNERN [1] - 648:24 Fennern [3] - 634:5, 648:23, 649:4 few [1] - 705:4 fifth [1] - 646:12 fight [2] - 641:3, 642:9 fighting [2] - 699:23, 701:3 figure [2] - 636:5, 741:3 figured [1] - 636:13 fill [1] - 694:8 filled [1] - 736:25 final [1] - 702:12

finally [2] - 667:10, 692:1 findings [14] - 741:12, 742:14, 742:18, 742:24, 743:4, 743:5, 743:8, 743:10, 743:12, 743:15, 743:22 fine [11] - 635:11, 635:24, 656:18, 717:5, 740:10, 743:24, 743:25, 744:2, 744:3, 744:21 fingerprint [6] - 673:1, 673:4, 698:8. 703:6. 704:17. 708:14 fingerprints [21] - 673:3, 673:14, 674:13, 676:11, 681:8, 698:12, 698:16, 703:1, 703:2, 703:7, 703:9, 704:16, 704:18, 706:14, 708:7, 711:5, 711:9, 711:12, 711:13, 711:14, 713:7 finish [4] - 651:16, 656:21, 669:16, 691:24 finished [1] - 716:22 finishing [2] - 692:20, 692:21 fire [1] - 661:18 firearm [28] - 652:15, 658:3, 658:6, 663:12, 726:3, 726:10, 726:19, 726:20, 726:23, 726:24, 726:25, 727:1, 727:2, 727:6, 727:7. 727:9, 727:10, 727:11, 727:15, 730:7, 730:11, 730:18, 730:19, 730:25, 731:7, 732:17 firearms [8] - 661:17, 695:6, 695:9, 695:10, 725:24, 726:6, 727:2 fired [1] - 727:13 firm [1] - 721:17 first [31] - 635:10, 636:6, 639:13, 640:1, 642:19, 657:14, 659:2, 659:5, 663:23, 664:9, 666:8, 666:14, 670:6, 671:11, 671:18, 678:1, 679:5, 681:18, 686:5, 688:16, 691:13, 697:12, 700:19, 703:16, 715:19, 718:18, 726:14, 731:3, 736:8 fit [12] - 659:20, 667:11, 684:13, 684:16, 684:23, 684:25, 685:11, 685:22, 688:10, 714:21, 716:9 fits [5] - 664:14, 664:15, 684:17, 684:18, 685:7 fitting [1] - 684:14 five [3] - 648:7, 661:2, 705:4

flagrant [1] - 665:9

flap [1] - 664:25

690:8, 690:9, 690:13, 696:22 flow [1] - 721:15 flying [1] - 665:19 follow [6] - 655:22, 680:24, 680:25, 681:2, 695:21, 717:16 followed [4] - 654:6, 654:14, 690:1, 690:6 following [4] - 635:16, 654:3, 730:4, 739:6 follows [3] - 639:18, 649:1, 737:16 Food [31] - 658:11, 671:12, 671:16, 675:17, 676:5, 676:6, 676:7, 676:16, 676:18, 676:23, 676:25, 677:10, 677:14, 677:15, 677:21, 682:12, 685:19, 687:16, 688:5, 688:23, 689:8, 692:23, 695:5, 695:13, 695:15, 695:18, 698:18, 705:24, 712:25, 720:20, 726:4 foot [3] - 684:16, 713:8 FOR [1] - 634:3 force [12] - 652:8, 658:17, 721:7, 722:17, 722:24, 723:4, 723:18, 724:15, 724:23, 724:25, 727:20, 727:22 forced [1] - 668:16 foreclosure [1] - 722:12 foregoing [2] - 722:6, 745:19 foreign [1] - 731:10 foreperson [3] - 736:8, 736:25, 737:4 **FOREPERSON** [3] - 744:20, 745:1, 745:4 foreperson's [1] - 736:23 forget [1] - 660:16 form [3] - 735:2, 736:19, 737:10 formal [2] - 719:6, 734:11 forms [1] - 737:12 forth [1] - 718:19 forward [6] - 635:8, 636:22, 638:4, 638:23, 639:7, 640.20 four [42] - 638:13, 646:12, 653:23, 655:4, 656:14, 659:4, 659:9, 660:2, 660:4, 661:5, 662:6, 662:19, 662:23, 663:3, 663:22, 667:19, 668:2, 668:4,

flashing [2] - 676:23, 677:13

flight [10] - 653:14, 653:23,

654:15, 654:19, 690:7,

fleeing [1] - 653:16

682:17, 683:18, 684:22, 685:3, 689:21, 696:21, 701:4, 702:19, 703:16, 714:12, 716:4, 720:16, 720:19, 720:21, 722:25, 723:13, 723:24, 725:23, 726:2, 726:5, 730:17 fourth [2] - 673:18, 673:19 frame [1] - 726:22 framed [1] - 716:7 frankly [1] - 743:20 free [1] - 722:23 Freeman [2] - 664:17, 698:20 fresh [2] - 648:11, 656:25 **Friday** [6] - 635:12, 635:16, 635:17, 636:12, 667:23 front [3] - 646:2, 670:16, 686:16 full [1] - 639:22 function [1] - 716:1 funds [2] - 725:14, 725:18 furtherance [3] - 718:14, 730:13, 738:11 future [3] - 683:13, 683:14, 722:18

G

Gaines [1] - 661:23 gallery [1] - 691:18 game [1] - 655:13 gaping [1] - 685:25 general [2] - 653:8, 692:18 generalized [1] - 684:15 generally [1] - 731:12 gentleman [1] - 683:9 gentlemen [26] - 651:9, 657:14, 658:23, 662:18, 664:22, 668:11, 669:19, 669:25, 671:9, 672:6, 674:9, 674:20, 675:6, 675:23, 679:3, 679:19, 680:3, 681:25, 682:14, 693:2, 699:19, 713:9, 713:14, 716:11, 716:14, 717:11 Georgia [1] - 638:12 getaway [9] - 667:16, 674:22, 678:14, 678:25, 680:10, 680:18, 680:19, 680:20 gigantic [2] - 694:8, 695:4 GILES [13] - 638:20, 645:23, 647:15, 647:22, 651:7, 653:13, 709:15, 737:25, 740:13, 740:18, 741:1, 741:6, 741:19 Giles [6] - 633:17, 657:17, 668:12, 686:15, 700:14, 704:25 given [10] - 652:25, 654:10,

669:18, 672:2, 672:3,

676:24, 743:7 675:4, 713:5, 717:18, 724:10, 724:14, 724:16, homicide [1] - 679:16 732:2, 732:5, 733:8, guided [1] - 735:8 724:18, 724:19, 724:21, honking [1] - 662:21 735:10, 739:1 guilt [8] - 661:10, 682:4, 725:1, 725:6, 725:12 Honor [44] - 636:18, 636:24, glad [1] - 740:12 682:7, 733:6, 733:11, Hassen [2] - 668:23, 694:20 637:20, 638:6, 638:9, hat [4] - 646:18, 646:20, Glass [1] - 698:8 734:1, 734:3, 734:10 638:20, 638:25, 639:9, 681:17, 703:20 639:14, 645:21, 648:17, glove [1] - 690:25 guilty [18] - 663:11, 669:23, 671:7, 682:24, 692:25, head [2] - 678:17, 703:22 gloved [1] - 711:7 648:21, 648:22, 650:20, gloves [10] - 659:14, 681:11, 700:11, 700:14, 716:13, hear [7] - 680:23, 684:14, 650:22, 651:7, 653:13, 681:12, 681:17, 681:20, 718:15, 723:12, 726:11, 684:15, 686:15, 687:3, 653:20, 654:22, 654:25, 681:22, 702:22, 708:22, 728:14, 728:24, 729:19, 713:7. 742:22 655:5, 655:14, 655:18, 708:23, 711:6 729:23, 729:24, 736:22 heard [30] - 637:23, 641:8, 656:18, 657:4, 657:9, gun [28] - 637:23, 653:3, 695:14, 737:15, 738:1, goal [5] - 718:22, 718:24, 641:25, 658:24, 659:23, 662:12, 662:14, 663:9, 660:4, 660:5, 661:1, 661:2, 738:24, 739:22, 740:13, 719:23, 719:25, 720:8 663:10, 668:16, 668:18, 661:20, 661:22, 662:13, 740:18, 740:25, 741:2, goals [3] - 720:11, 729:14, 668:19, 668:23, 676:17, 741:8, 741:15, 741:19, 664:17, 683:19, 686:24, 730:13 681:4, 682:13, 689:2, 687:4, 693:9, 693:20, 742:1, 742:11, 742:15, goods [1] - 721:15 742:22, 743:17, 743:18 689:3, 689:5, 689:6, 689:7, 694:14, 694:19, 694:20, government [57] - 635:7, 689:13, 695:17, 700:17, 697:16, 699:11, 701:8, Honor's [1] - 637:2 636:6, 637:3, 637:14, 705:18, 707:23, 710:19, HONORABLE [1] - 633:11 703:8, 709:7, 715:12, 651:6, 652:6, 652:14, 726:21, 739:12, 739:16 739:10, 742:2 **hood** [2] - 684:2, 686:22 652:20, 652:22, 654:7, guns [27] - 637:24, 662:7, hearing [3] - 635:12, 657:19, hope [4] - 685:25, 709:8, 663:13, 670:7, 671:10, 662:17, 663:11, 663:17, 674:21, 675:25, 677:6, 659:3 709:9, 717:11 663:18, 671:20, 688:16, 677:19, 679:22, 683:17, heights [3] - 687:13, 688:3, hopefully [1] - 693:6 688:17, 688:20, 688:25, 685:13, 685:16, 686:3, 688:7 hopped [2] - 642:12, 673:17 687:17, 688:14, 691:22, 689:9, 689:11, 689:13, Heights [1] - 675:18 Horan [10] - 664:2, 675:6, 692:17, 693:22, 697:13, 689:14, 698:20, 703:2, held [3] - 641:23, 709:20, 679:13, 692:3, 692:17, 703:7, 703:9, 706:16, 697:22, 700:3, 705:11, 728:8 697:3, 697:8 706:23, 710:5, 710:7, 707:16, 707:17, 708:2, help [3] - 656:3, 678:8, horan [1] - 697:2 710:9, 715:7 715:23, 718:17, 719:8, 707:18 Horan's [1] - 712:22 719:16, 721:1, 721:19, guy [9] - 672:21, 673:16, helped [1] - 669:11 hour [1] - 656:13 674:23, 677:18, 682:21, 721:21, 723:14, 725:6, helpful [1] - 739:2 hours [5] - 640:5, 640:11, 687:7, 697:6, 705:12, 725:8, 726:12, 727:12, helping [1] - 718:24 659:24, 670:3, 705:25 706:13 727:14, 728:10, 728:16, herself [1] - 669:9 house [24] - 660:17, 661:11, guys [9] - 676:15, 677:1, 728:25, 729:8, 729:22, hesitant [1] - 640:16 661:14, 661:20, 661:24, 731:2, 732:15, 732:22, 689:21, 690:2, 696:19, hiding [2] - 696:25, 702:5 661:25, 662:1, 662:4, 696:20, 699:4, 699:5, 732:23, 734:3 662:8, 663:19, 680:2, highest [1] - 670:10 701:14 government's [2] - 676:21, 680:4, 680:5, 680:6, highlight [2] - 670:5, 677:23 678:22 695:23, 698:3, 702:24, Highway [1] - 720:20 Н Government's [1] - 649:22 702:25, 709:3, 710:13, hill [1] - 702:3 **GPS** [11] - 659:6, 659:13, 710:17, 711:4, 716:6 HILTON [1] - 633:11 Hablenko [3] - 662:13, 661:15, 690:10, 695:22, hovered [1] - 686:7 himself [6] - 665:11, 665:12, 663:16, 704:24 700:17, 702:8, 702:10, hunched [1] - 666:5 669:1, 714:14, 728:11, hablenko [1] - 668:17 702:14, 708:11, 716:6 hundreds [1] - 697:4 729:9 hair [14] - 644:3, 660:23, GPSs [1] - 716:5 Hunter [9] - 633:22, 635:4, Hispanics [1] - 704:14 660:24, 661:8, 686:11, grand [1] - 734:9 635:22, 690:20, 694:7, hit [6] - 640:19, 642:14, 686:12, 691:15, 691:19, great [6] - 683:10, 683:11, 699:20, 713:9, 713:18, 642:15, 668:8, 695:21, 691:20, 703:19, 703:21, 683:12, 683:13, 699:22, 715:22 697:1 703:22. 708:7 705:18 HUNTER [17] - 635:6, Hobbs [1] - 718:19 hairs [4] - 703:20, 703:22, greater [1] - 733:9 635:10, 635:14, 635:18, hold [2] - 669:19, 695:13 703:23, 708:21 greeter [2] - 662:10, 668:15 635:24, 636:3, 636:5, holding [7] - 665:13, 665:16, hairstyle [4] - 643:22, Greg [1] - 699:20 636:10, 636:13, 636:15, 674:1, 674:18, 700:16, 643:24, 645:7, 715:17 Gregory [1] - 633:22 638:25, 639:6, 651:5, 707:22, 710:9 half [1] - 708:18 grocery [1] - 706:19 656:6, 699:19, 740:19, holds [1] - 725:16 hand [2] - 689:2, 709:21 ground [6] - 668:16, 668:24, 741:5 hole [6] - 686:16, 686:19, handgun [1] - 710:16 690:17, 701:2, 701:19, hurrying [1] - 662:21 686:25, 699:9, 710:2, handing [1] - 665:13 715:21 husband [1] - 662:3 715:9 handle [1] - 704:9 guarantee [2] - 656:1, husky [1] - 701:14 holes [4] - 662:9, 686:13, **handwriting** [1] - 645:1 701:10 686:18, 715:8 hanging [1] - 686:10 guess [7] - 642:2, 647:19, home [4] - 694:19, 706:5, harm [11] - 724:5, 724:8, 668:6, 670:2, 675:1, 713:19, 713:25

9

item [4] - 698:6, 704:7,

704:9, 741:20

ı ID [2] - 659:10, 690:5 idea [1] - 709:4 identification [10] - 672:13, 672:17, 672:25, 673:1, 673:6, 674:12, 674:13, 686:2, 688:14, 711:1 identifications [1] - 683:19 identified [4] - 701:9, 703:9, 721:5, 732:17 identifies [4] - 673:13, 674:10, 676:6, 676:18 identify [12] - 644:21, 660:7, 672:15, 672:18, 672:24, 673:9, 673:10, 676:9, 681:21, 688:15, 689:3, 701:18 identifying [4] - 673:8, 673:21, 691:13, 691:14 ignition [2] - 659:25, 675:3 ignitions [1] - 706:25 ignorance [1] - 731:21 ignore [1] - 717:25 ignoring [1] - 684:7 iii [1] - 726:8 illegal [1] - 729:16 imagine [2] - 636:10, 677:6 immediate [7] - 653:14, 653:23, 654:15, 654:19, 690:18, 722:17, 724:16 immediately [4] - 654:8, 689:18, 711:19, 711:21 immigrants [1] - 670:24 impartial [2] - 734:2, 734:8 impeded [1] - 722:12 important [10] - 683:14, 692:22, 693:14, 694:3, 704:20, 705:4, 705:6, 708:3, 717:2, 720:8 imposes [1] - 733:13 **impresses** [1] - 735:18 **impressions** [1] - 664:19 **imprisonment** [6] - 658:8, 663:2, 663:3, 730:23, 731:4, 731:12 Inc [5] - 637:5, 637:7, 694:13, 695:1, 720:17 incident [1] - 654:18 include [6] - 645:6, 645:11, 645:14, 722:23, 726:25, 731:13 included [1] - 742:24 including [3] - 665:13, 726:20, 727:8 inconvenient [1] - 704:22 incredible [1] - 669:12 incriminated [2] - 738:14, 738:15 indicate [2] - 737:6, 743:9

indicated [2] - 647:18, 737:17 indicating [2] - 707:14, 733:6 indication [2] - 637:10, 690:19 indicted [1] - 691:23 indictment [21] - 638:10, 638:11, 638:18, 638:19, 676:13, 716:13, 718:5, 719:19, 720:16, 720:23, 722:25, 727:4, 728:16, 729:25, 730:8, 731:8, 732:18, 732:19, 734:9, 734:11. 739:5 individual [5] - 672:10, 682:20, 687:10, 724:17, 724:20 individuals [19] - 677:2, 682:18, 683:18, 684:13, 684:23, 687:12, 687:14, 687:15, 688:6, 688:10, 689:1, 689:16, 689:18, 690:25, 709:17, 712:15, 713:2, 713:14, 729:18 induces [1] - 728:6 inference [2] - 674:25, 679:7 inflict [6] - 724:5, 724:8, 724:10, 724:18, 724:19, 724:21 information [9] - 637:16, 644:2, 686:7, 687:8, 688:19, 692:9, 692:14, 712:15, 713:15 initial [1] - 676:21 injury [5] - 721:7, 722:17, 724:5, 724:8, 724:10 Inn [5] - 662:9, 686:5, 686:17, 687:1, 715:7 innocence [2] - 733:6, 733:24 innocent [1] - 733:16 inside [10] - 641:19, 642:1, 642:3, 643:1, 659:21, 687:8, 695:1, 702:23, 710:21, 716:10 insist [1] - 670:18 inspected [1] - 701:24 Instagram [3] - 665:15, 666:7 instead [3] - 650:16, 656:23, 744:19 instruct [7] - 656:23, 663:6, 677:17, 716:17, 717:8, 717:14, 732:21 instructing [3] - 651:16, 651:17, 656:24 instruction [10] - 652:22, 652:24, 652:25, 653:17, 654:9, 654:10, 717:16, 717:20, 738:1

instructions [19] - 651:11, 651:14, 653:8, 653:12, 653:13, 656:25, 700:21, 701:3, 701:19, 716:15, 717:14, 717:21, 729:3, 730:2, 731:18, 736:6, 737:18, 739:1, 739:20 insured [2] - 723:25, 725:21 **intelligence** [1] - 735:15 intended [2] - 721:20 intending [1] - 719:25 intent [1] - 728:13 intention [2] - 728:22, 732:5 intentional [1] - 724:14 intentions [1] - 642:18 interest [1] - 697:18 interested [1] - 641:4 interesting [2] - 681:12, 697:3 interestingly [2] - 687:4, 701:20 interfered [1] - 730:5 **interference** [3] - 657:25, 726:15, 730:10 interferes [1] - 721:14 interpret [1] - 742:3 interpreter [1] - 669:4 interstate [11] - 637:14, 637:22, 637:25, 658:19, 663:15, 663:19, 721:10, 721:18, 722:1, 722:2, 731:10 interstates [1] - 667:15 interview [1] - 712:4 interviewed [3] - 646:24, 647:2, 696:1 interviews [2] - 696:1, 696:3 intimidation [6] - 652:9, 658:17, 723:5, 723:19, 724:23, 725:2 introduce [1] - 699:20 introduced [2] - 657:5, 693:21 introduction [1] - 735:1 investigation [2] - 650:10, 700:5 investigator [2] - 678:9, 680:24 investigators [1] - 703:13 involved [9] - 652:12, 652:13, 672:9, 672:18, 673:13, 681:1, 691:3, 696:21, 741:25 involves [1] - 727:22 involving [2] - 654:18, 736:10 iPhone [4] - 649:23, 650:2, 650:3, 693:11 issue [3] - 637:19, 658:21, 737:6

items [9] - 698:3, 698:4, 700:21, 704:6, 708:21, 722:23, 741:3, 741:6, 741:7 itself [1] - 720:14 IV [1] - 633:10 J jacket [13] - 644:9, 644:11, 644:13, 644:15, 645:14, 647:11, 665:20, 665:21, 678:21, 678:23, 680:19, 699:10, 706:14 **January** [1] - 745:18 jeans [3] - 664:23, 664:24, 666:3 **Jeep** [14] - 641:13, 642:12, 642:13, 642:17, 643:6, 643:12, 643:22, 643:25, 659:24, 666:9, 667:14, 673:18, 676:3, 680:14 **Jeeps** [3] - 706:16, 706:24, 707:1 Jefferson [1] - 720:20 jeopardy [4] - 652:7, 723:10, 723:22, 724:2 Jim [1] - 697:17 job [2] - 678:11, 708:24 Johnson [4] - 659:15, 701:17, 701:21, 702:17 join [2] - 638:7, 720:5 joint [4] - 719:2, 720:1, 732:9, 732:11 Jones [2] - 668:21, 698:17 Jr [1] - 633:21 judge [3] - 699:24, 700:20, 715:4 Judge [5] - 635:6, 636:3, 636:13, 639:6, 656:7 JUDGE [1] - 633:12 judges [3] - 718:3, 734:24, 735:6 judgment [3] - 636:19, 683:7, 735:25 judicial [1] - 670:11 jumped [1] - 664:13 jumps [1] - 705:14 June [1] - 633:6 junk [1] - 696:8 juries [1] - 739:4 juror [2] - 683:4, 683:6 jurors [3] - 684:7, 716:24, 735:6 jury [36] - 638:16, 638:17, 639:10, 639:11, 651:9, 651:10, 651:13, 651:16, 651:17, 652:25, 655:19,

11

656:10, 656:23, 657:5, 657:11, 683:1, 694:9, 700:20, 716:19, 717:9, 717:11, 719:20, 733:19, 734:9, 736:18, 739:1, 739:18, 739:23, 740:2, 744:7, 744:9, 744:13, 744:14

JURY [1] - 633:13

justice [3] - 669:22, 671:3, 716:12

justified [1] - 738:21

K

keep [6] - 639:22, 655:13, 655:20, 699:10, 701:8, 703:15 keeps [1] - 684:13 Kehl [1] - 698:4 **KEITH** [1] - 633:6 Keith [12] - 633:19, 635:3, 636:18, 654:5, 658:25, 659:22, 660:10, 672:15, 674:10, 674:20, 715:20, 718:5 **kept** [4] - 640:20, 641:8, 653:25, 654:3 key [1] - 679:21 keyed [1] - 687:18 kids [1] - 695:7 kind [17] - 683:7, 683:18, 684:7, 684:15, 685:22, 687:16, 688:13, 696:23, 697:15, 697:22, 697:23, 697:24, 698:15, 706:7, 708:25, 719:6, 744:16 kinds [1] - 731:25 Kira [1] - 698:8 knitted [2] - 646:17, 646:20 **knowing** [3] - 702:20, 720:13, 729:5 knowingly [21] - 653:5, 719:1, 719:9, 720:3, 721:8, 724:3, 725:2, 725:3, 725:9, 725:10, 725:24, 726:5, 726:19, 728:11, 728:20, 729:8, 731:7, 731:18, 732:1, 732:4 knowledge [1] - 733:4 knowledgeable [1] - 674:5 known [1] - 673:5 knows [2] - 673:2, 704:17 Korea [1] - 671:1

L

lab [1] - 741:20 labeling [1] - 681:13 lack [1] - 707:8

ladies [26] - 651:9, 657:14, 658:23, 662:18, 664:21, 668:11, 669:19, 669:25, 671:9, 672:6, 674:9, 674:20, 675:5, 675:23, 679:2, 679:19, 680:3, 681:24, 682:14, 693:2, 699:19, 713:8, 713:13, 716:11, 716:14, 717:11 lady [5] - 640:15, 640:25, 642:2, 669:4, 694:19 landlord [1] - 694:17 language [2] - 697:11, 732:21 large [1] - 665:12 larger [1] - 685:15 last [13] - 639:24, 658:23, 661:13, 661:15, 662:5, 671:18, 678:6, 684:10, 687:4, 697:20, 713:17, 714:12, 743:6 lastly [1] - 663:13 latent [1] - 673:5 law [27] - 652:24, 659:7, 672:8, 682:6, 709:16, 717:17, 717:21, 717:23, 717:24, 717:25, 718:1, 719:2, 719:5, 719:11, 727:25, 731:25, 732:8, 733:7. 733:13. 733:16. 733:18, 733:22, 734:17, 734:19, 734:20, 736:11 laws [1] - 731:14 lawyer [1] - 699:22 lawyers [6] - 682:18, 734:16, 734:19, 734:21, 734:23, 734:25 lead [4] - 659:7, 680:25, 682:4, 700:18 leaning [1] - 687:2 leap [8] - 681:25, 682:2, 682:3, 682:6, 682:8, least [5] - 662:5, 678:2, 691:17, 719:2, 719:9 leave [5] - 644:23, 654:20, 680:10, 696:3, 700:13 leaving [1] - 706:2 led [1] - 700:5 left [12] - 642:17, 660:20, 660:21, 661:19, 680:21, 688:9, 691:8, 691:9, 701:5, 704:11, 706:12, 716:8 legal [2] - 699:16, 733:19

legs [2] - 664:11, 666:3

less [5] - 656:1, 656:9.

Liberty [1] - 659:24

life [7] - 652:7, 688:10,

656:25, 701:22, 731:15

letting [2] - 656:22, 656:24

light-complected [1] -715:10 lighter [2] - 664:15, 687:21 lighter-skinned [1] - 664:15 lights [3] - 654:1, 669:10, 689.23 likely [2] - 656:25, 703:20 limber [1] - 665:18 limit [1] - 655:12 limited [1] - 722:22 limp [2] - 672:23, 672:24 line [5] - 646:13, 702:11, 702:16, 702:19, 732:18 link [2] - 703:1, 703:3 linked [3] - 690:11, 698:24, 711:11 linking [1] - 716:8 links [1] - 693:20 list [1] - 649:14 listed [8] - 650:6, 693:12, 693:17, 714:9, 714:10, 714:15, 714:16, 714:18 listen [2] - 679:13, 684:3 listened [2] - 691:11, 717:12 listening [3] - 655:6, 701:19, 708:19 literally [1] - 705:7 live [3] - 663:25, 690:2, 702:24 lived [5] - 654:4, 696:6, 698:11, 702:25, 722:7 lives [3] - 698:3, 716:1, 723:20 loaded [2] - 661:17, 668:19 loan [1] - 723:8 location [2] - 675:8, 712:24 locations [4] - 658:15, 667:15, 680:6, 710:22 locked [2] - 669:6, 669:9 logic [1] - 716:1 logs [1] - 702:5 look [43] - 635:9, 635:13, 644:20, 649:11, 649:14, 649:21, 650:17, 666:8, 667:10, 667:24, 671:9, 672:8, 672:21, 673:12, 676:8, 676:22, 677:13, 678:5, 678:15, 678:23, 679:4, 685:23, 688:23, 689:10, 692:16, 693:15, 693:18, 694:6, 695:3, 695:6, 699:7, 702:12, 704:2, 704:23, 705:23,

693:4, 723:10, 724:2,

light [2] - 642:15, 715:10

729:13, 730:12

lift [1] - 673:5

664:18, 687:10, 696:25, looking [7] - 641:15, 684:19, 684:22, 700:17, 704:1, 705:8, 707:22 looks [1] - 699:23 loot [2] - 666:4 Lopez [1] - 704:23 Lord [1] - 738:5 lost [1] - 711:19 loud [1] - 639:21 love [1] - 697:18 low [1] - 698:7 luckily [1] - 669:11 Luger [1] - 662:8 lumped [1] - 697:24 lunch [3] - 656:23, 656:24, 716:16 Lunch [1] - 717:9 lying [2] - 701:2, 701:18 М machine [1] - 633:24

magazine [5] - 662:13, 662:14, 668:19, 688:20, 710:2 magazines [2] - 710:14, 711:15 magically [1] - 709:1 mail [6] - 661:15, 680:4, 696:7, 696:8, 696:10 main [2] - 660:7, 660:13 major [4] - 660:10, 660:13, 681:13, 720:7 majorities [1] - 704:13 male [1] - 715:11 males [1] - 715:10 Mall [1] - 640:23 mall [1] - 706:20 man [17] - 662:10, 664:19, 668:15, 687:5, 691:19, 697:20, 700:15, 704:25, 705:8, 705:14, 706:17, 708:4, 708:6, 708:9, 712:2, 715:18 managed [1] - 716:6 management [4] - 652:9, 723:7, 725:13, 725:18 manager [3] - 640:8, 640:9, 704:24 manner [7] - 721:13, 725:4, 735:9, 735:10, 735:16, 735:21, 739:20 manufactured [2] - 637:24, 722:9 map [5] - 702:12, 702:13, 702:17, 708:11, 713:9 Margarita [1] - 669:3 marked [1] - 644:19

715:8

710:1, 710:11, 710:18,

looked [6] - 641:20, 641:21,

marshal [3] - 737:9, 737:11 Maryland [1] - 675:18 mask [23] - 660:12, 660:19, 660:21, 660:22, 660:23, 664:19, 681:11, 681:12, 681:20, 684:1, 686:13, 686:17, 686:22, 699:8, 699:9, 702:8, 711:1, 711:2, 711:3, 711:11, 715:8, 741:22, 742:4 masked [5] - 646:8, 646:11, 646:13, 646:14, 711:7 masks [18] - 638:13, 638:16, 659:14, 660:4, 660:6, 660:10, 660:15, 660:16, 660:17, 683:21, 686:16, 691:3, 699:9, 703:15, 703:16, 703:20, 711:4, 714:22 match [8] - 664:9, 679:2, 695:12, 698:5, 699:1, 704:18, 708:1, 713:8 matched [2] - 673:5, 698:10 matches [2] - 673:8, 698:16 material [7] - 740:22, 741:11, 742:3, 742:6, 742:18, 742:23, 743:1 materials [2] - 741:2, 742:14 matter [14] - 637:9, 670:21, 672:1, 672:4, 680:4, 683:3, 694:2, 709:20, 709:21, 710:24, 734:6, 735:13, 735:17, 745:20 matters [2] - 651:10, 735:19 mean [15] - 641:2, 641:10, 641:23, 644:1, 649:22, 655:8, 676:13, 679:4, 682:16, 699:10, 700:19, 712:11, 713:2, 740:15, 742:4 meanings [1] - 731:24 means [25] - 675:25, 677:18, 699:15, 713:3, 719:11, 721:6, 721:13, 722:14, 722:16, 722:21, 724:3, 724:4, 724:7, 724:9, 724:24, 725:14, 725:19, 726:20, 727:1, 727:18, 731:12, 731:19, 731:22, 732:12, 734:11 medium [1] - 664:15 **medium-sized** [1] - 664:15 meet [2] - 721:18, 732:15 Melinda [2] - 633:20, 636:24 member [5] - 719:21, 720:14, 729:12, 730:9, 730:16 members [5] - 663:8, 683:1, 719:13, 729:16, 729:18 membership [2] - 651:24, 720:9

memory [4] - 648:6, 648:7, 648:13, 696:4 men [18] - 653:23, 663:22, 669:6, 669:18, 696:13, 699:14, 701:5, 702:13, 702:19, 703:16, 706:16, 706:17, 708:13, 714:20, 714:22, 716:4, 716:8, 716:9 mention [2] - 679:23, 708:19 mentioned [3] - 647:9, 708:2. 738:1 merchandise [1] - 721:15 mere [3] - 720:11, 721:17, 729:10 merely [4] - 720:10, 720:12, 729:4 messages [1] - 712:18 met [2] - 675:25, 683:7 middle [1] - 706:21 might [7] - 636:3, 674:8, 699:4, 699:5, 702:22, 735:21, 739:2 military [1] - 695:6 Mills [10] - 653:16, 654:1, 654:3, 654:4, 659:9, 659:15, 701:4, 701:20, 702:17, 704:15 mills [1] - 690:21 mind [5] - 648:11, 656:25, 662:16, 731:19, 735:16 minds [1] - 709:9 mine [1] - 693:5 minimal [1] - 722:1 minimis [1] - 722:1 minor [1] - 681:14 minute [5] - 642:5, 693:14, 741:10, 741:16 minutes [11] - 648:14, 654:24, 655:10, 655:20, 656:1, 656:9, 656:13, 656:17, 659:12, 661:23, 716:18 mischaracterize [1] - 712:22 misdemeanor [1] - 731:14 missed [1] - 653:11 missing [2] - 681:2, 708:10 misstated [1] - 709:16 misstatements [1] - 709:15 misstates [1] - 741:8 mistake [1] - 731:21 mitochondrial [6] - 660:24, 661:1, 661:4, 691:12, 691:13, 691:14 mixed [2] - 703:18, 704:3 mixture [1] - 660:6 MO [4] - 667:12, 706:13,

706:15

Mobile [1] - 649:5

moment [1] - 657:16

money [46] - 637:4, 637:10, 637:17, 658:18, 661:16, 661:19, 665:12, 666:2, 666:6, 670:23, 670:25, 671:1, 671:2, 671:20, 673:8, 673:9, 676:23, 677:13, 679:24, 680:1, 680:6, 680:24, 680:25, 690:7, 690:8, 690:9, 690:12, 702:5, 702:8, 702:18, 702:25, 706:18, 708:13, 711:17, 711:22, 711:23, 715:21, 716:5, 721:15, 722:21, 723:15, 723:16, 723:23, 725:14, 725:16 month [1] - 658:12 months [1] - 648:8 morning [26] - 635:5, 636:24, 640:5, 640:11, 641:5, 643:5, 645:24, 645:25, 657:13, 663:24, 666:15, 666:22, 667:1, 667:2, 667:7, 667:20, 669:25, 683:1, 706:4, 706:5, 713:20, 713:24, 717:13, 744:19, 745:6 most [3] - 656:8, 677:24, 677:25 motion [9] - 636:19, 636:22, 637:1, 638:2, 638:3, 638:7, 638:22, 639:4 motioned [2] - 654:5, 690:5 motions [8] - 635:8, 635:9, 635:13, 636:9, 636:12, 636:16, 639:2, 744:22 motive [1] - 735:15 mountains [1] - 708:18 mouth [2] - 686:18, 686:20 move [2] - 635:19, 641:6 moved [1] - 682:16 movement [2] - 718:11, 721:14 movie [1] - 697:17 MPD [1] - 659:15 MR [53] - 635:6, 635:10, 635:14, 635:18, 635:24, 636:3, 636:5, 636:10, 636:13, 636:15, 636:18, 638:6, 638:25, 639:6, 639:9, 639:14, 639:20, 645:20, 647:17, 647:24, 648:17, 648:21, 648:22, 649:3, 650:19, 651:2, 651:3, 651:5, 654:22, 654:25, 655:3, 655:5, 655:14, 656:6, 669:25, 693:2, 699:19, 737:14, 737:17, 737:22, 738:9, 738:15, 738:23, 739:22,

740:6, 740:10, 740:19, 740:25, 741:5, 741:8, 741:15, 743:8, 743:13 MS [44] - 636:24, 638:20, 645:23, 647:15, 647:22, 650:22, 651:4, 651:7, 653:13, 653:19, 653:22, 655:18, 656:5, 656:18, 657:4, 657:9, 657:13, 669:17, 683:1, 691:25, 692:21, 709:15, 737:25, 738:24, 740:13, 740:18, 741:1, 741:6, 741:19, 742:1, 742:8, 742:11, 742:13, 742:19, 742:21, 743:3, 743:6, 743:11, 743:14, 743:16, 743:18, 743:24, 743:25, 744:2 muffler [1] - 726:23 multiple [2] - 637:8, 704:6 Muslim [4] - 643:19, 645:12, 678:17, 678:18 Muslim-type [4] - 643:19, 645:12, 678:17, 678:18 must [31] - 652:6, 652:14, 652:20, 680:15, 682:11, 682:12, 697:24, 698:25, 717:21, 718:17, 719:8, 719:18, 719:22, 721:1, 721:21, 723:14, 725:2, 725:8, 726:13, 728:16, 728:25, 729:8, 731:2, 734:19, 736:4, 736:16, 737:3, 740:22, 742:9 mutual [1] - 718:25

Ν

N.W [1] - 638:12 name [8] - 639:22, 639:24, 640:1, 649:17, 701:12, 706:11, 712:10, 712:18 namely [1] - 658:6 names [2] - 692:11, 693:25 Nash [1] - 659:17 National [2] - 723:25, 725:21 natural [1] - 721:23 nature [7] - 651:21, 651:25, 652:4, 652:12, 652:18, 727:8, 727:22 Navy [40] - 640:4, 640:13, 641:6, 658:9, 659:2, 659:7, 659:21, 662:10, 663:17, 671:13, 675:17, 677:22, 677:23, 677:25, 678:5, 679:11, 679:17, 679:20, 679:23, 680:11, 685:19, 688:18, 690:11, 695:20, 695:21, 696:17, 696:22, 699:5, 700:16, 701:1, 702:9, 703:4, 709:25,

716:4, 720:22, 723:1, 723:17, 723:21, 723:24, 726:7 near [4] - 667:15, 679:7, 686:6, 707:1 nearby [4] - 667:14, 673:25, 674:3, 674:8 necessarily [2] - 647:10, 662:24 necessary [5] - 657:8, 721:19, 728:10, 732:21, 738:22 need [10] - 636:17, 642:22, 655:20, 694:8, 714:20, 719:6, 722:2, 722:4, 725:7, 737:5 needed [2] - 669:4, 722:1 neglected [1] - 739:9 neighborhood [2] - 656:22, 659:8 nervous [1] - 715:6 never [12] - 637:15, 683:7, 683:8, 688:25, 704:20, 705:2, 705:9, 708:2, 733:12, 733:13, 734:7, 744:4 news [2] - 684:15, 695:15 next [5] - 635:23, 636:8, 641:1, 641:25, 646:19 nice [1] - 694:8 night [1] - 667:23 nightmare [10] - 668:14, 668:17, 668:21, 668:23, 669:3, 669:12, 669:14, 672:10, 672:12 nightmares [1] - 669:17 nights [1] - 716:20 nobody [1] - 666:12 none [5] - 638:16, 657:21, 695:11, 697:1, 742:20 North [3] - 640:19, 642:14, 671:1 note [4] - 740:8, 740:11, 744:7, 744:16 notebooks [1] - 684:9 noted [1] - 706:25 nothing [11] - 655:17, 676:17, 676:19, 677:14, 686:16, 699:6, 702:7, 733:19, 741:13, 744:8, 744:12 notice [2] - 640:12, 688:24 noticed [3] - 646:8, 646:10, 646:13 nuclear [1] - 661:1 number [35] - 649:15, 649:19, 650:6, 650:8, 650:11, 650:12, 650:14, 650:15, 650:16, 673:25, 674:11, 679:9, 684:9,

693:11, 693:12, 693:16, 693:17, 693:22, 694:4, 698:6, 703:25, 704:1, 714:8, 714:11, 714:13, 714:15, 736:20, 739:2, 741:11, 741:14, 741:21, 742:18

numbered [5] - 740:21, 741:2, 742:5, 743:1, 743:2

numbers [6] - 693:25, 703:25, 704:2, 704:11, 707:12

numerically [1] - 737:6

O

o'clock [13] - 640:11, 667:23, 668:3, 706:4, 706:22, 713:20, 713:21, 713:24,

numerically [1] - 737:6 o'clock [13] - 640:11, 667:23, 744:18, 744:22, 745:3, 745:6 O'Malley's [2] - 653:17, 738:3 object [1] - 724:4 **objected** [1] - 738:10 objection [5] - 638:20, 651:18, 653:20, 735:3, 735:4 objections [3] - 735:1, 735:2, 739:20 objectives [1] - 730:13 observe [1] - 735:17 observed [1] - 655:18 obstruct [3] - 718:7, 721:20, 721.24 obstructed [2] - 721:11, 721:25 obstructs [3] - 652:3, 718:10, 721:12 obtain [1] - 721:4 obtained [1] - 677:3 obtaining [2] - 722:15, 722:20 obviously [5] - 641:11, 654:17, 662:1, 693:9, 707:8 occur [1] - 672:12 occurred [9] - 658:9, 658:10, 658:12, 672:11, 696:3, 700:6, 700:10, 720:17, 722:11 occurs [2] - 668:3, 696:14 **OF** [3] - 633:1, 633:4, 633:10 offense [37] - 651:21, 651:22, 651:23, 652:2, 652:4, 652:6, 652:13, 652:17, 652:19, 653:2,

663:1, 685:4, 686:1,

718:15, 718:16, 723:9,

723:12, 723:13, 726:11,

727:18, 727:21, 727:23, 728:2, 728:3, 728:5, 729:2, 729:21, 730:5, 730:15, 730:20, 731:1, 731:13, 732:20, 734:5, 737:19, 739:11, 739:14 offenses [6] - 652:12, 652:18, 727:23, 731:16, 734:6, 739:16 office [2] - 693:5, 706:19 officer [16] - 649:10, 654:3, 654:14, 654:18, 661:12, 662:25, 689:23, 690:1, 690:15, 695:23, 696:2, 696:5, 701:17, 706:8, 711:23 Officer [17] - 653:16, 654:1, 654:3, 659:9, 659:15, 661:20, 661:22, 675:6, 679:13, 701:4, 701:20, 701:21, 704:15, 705:1, 706:7, 706:8 officer's [2] - 696:2, 701:19 officers [10] - 648:2, 659:16, 661:24, 662:2, 701:3, 701:23, 702:1, 702:4, 712:5 Ohio [1] - 679:16 old [2] - 696:10, 697:15 once [5] - 665:25, 695:7, 701:8, 736:24, 737:2 One [1] - 640:23 one [130] - 637:12, 646:12, 650:5, 653:13, 653:14, 653:24, 655:11, 657:25, 658:1, 658:5, 658:8, 658:9, 658:10, 658:21, 659:1, 659:16, 659:17, 660:9, 661:6, 662:21, 663:2, 664:10, 664:12, 664:13, 665:9, 665:20, 666:5, 666:10, 666:18, 666:19, 666:20, 668:18, 669:4, 669:9, 671:23, 672:15, 675:9, 675:17, 677:3, 679:21, 680:5, 682:4, 685:8, 687:20, 687:21, 688:1, 688:7, 688:19, 688:20, 689:1, 689:22, 690:9, 690:10, 691:12, 694:15, 695:10, 695:14, 696:7, 696:10, 696:23, 696:25, 697:5, 697:9, 697:10, 697:12, 698:5, 698:10, 699:9, 701:6, 701:10, 701:13, 701:14, 701:15, 702:25, 703:18, 704:10, 704:12, 706:18, 706:19, 706:20, 706:21, 706:22, 707:2, 707:21,

707:25, 708:15, 709:9, 709:11, 709:12, 709:24, 711:11, 711:18, 713:17, 713:22, 714:9, 715:3, 715:9, 715:10, 715:19, 716:19, 717:20, 719:9, 721:3, 723:15, 724:5, 724:24, 727:19, 728:18, 730:5, 730:24, 731:5, 731:12, 731:17, 732:9, 733:3, 734:4, 736:19, 737:14, 737:22, 737:23, 738:4, 738:5, 738:24, 739:8 one-hole [1] - 699:9 one-year [1] - 663:2 ones [1] - 710:10 open [4] - 655:13, 666:11, 694:17, 739:6 open-ended [1] - 655:13 opening [4] - 666:12, 668:12, 686:14, 694:7 opinion [1] - 717:23 opportunity [1] - 657:14 opposed [1] - 674:17 orally [1] - 717:14 order [2] - 728:14, 729:14 ordered [1] - 668:24 ordinary [1] - 721:23 ought [2] - 717:24, 738:19 out-of-state [1] - 722:5 outline [2] - 684:1, 686:22 outside [16] - 637:6, 640:6, 640:13, 660:17, 666:9, 673:16, 678:7, 686:19, 686:20, 687:6, 687:8, 694:25, 711:3, 722:7, 722:9, 732:13 overlooked [1] - 679:22 overt [1] - 638:10 overwhelm [1] - 678:2 **overwhelming** [1] - 658:24 own [4] - 694:3, 699:1, 731:22, 735:25 owned [2] - 706:10, 707:11 owner [1] - 679:8 ownership [1] - 712:2 Ρ

p.m [10] - 667:7, 717:9, 717:10, 739:18, 739:25, 740:2, 744:6, 744:14, 745:8 packed [1] - 704:6 page [1] - 649:15 paid [1] - 670:2 pairs [1] - 705:7 pales [1] - 674:15 pants [3] - 664:25, 665:4, Doc: 47-3

665:7 paper [4] - 705:4, 708:16, 708:17, 708:18 paragraph [4] - 638:10, 638:11, 638:17, 638:18 paraphrasing [1] - 720:25 pardon [1] - 645:9 park [10] - 700:25, 701:9. 701:24, 701:25, 702:2, 702:15, 702:21, 702:22, 709:3 parks [1] - 690:1 part [7] - 647:11, 657:18, 707:14, 716:23, 718:10, 723:4, 725:7 partial [1] - 697:5 partials [2] - 704:17, 704:18 participant [1] - 729:9 participate [3] - 674:6, 720:6, 729:20 participated [2] - 718:23, 728:12 participating [2] - 674:10, 677:3 particular [4] - 637:18, 683:15, 687:1, 696:21 partnership [1] - 719:4 party [2] - 691:9, 736:4 partying [1] - 665:2 pass [3] - 710:21, 710:22, 712:6 passed [1] - 642:15 passenger [1] - 666:11 path [9] - 690:7, 690:8, 690:9, 690:13, 690:14, 702:17, 713:8 paths [1] - 696:22 Patricia [1] - 633:17 pattern [1] - 643:16 Pause [1] - 635:21 pause [1] - 679:3 peeled [2] - 642:4, 642:14 peeped [1] - 642:3 people [44] - 655:12, 660:14, 661:2, 661:4, 661:5, 661:6, 667:8, 670:22, 670:23, 672:1, 672:16, 673:10, 673:15, 673:17, 676:22, 679:10, 679:14, 682:9, 683:20, 683:25, 684:9, 684:22, 685:3, 685:11, 688:16, 690:21, 690:23, 691:17, 692:6, 692:10, 696:18, 701:24, 702:2, 702:18, 704:9, 704:13, 706:3, 707:14, 708:19, 712:9, 712:14, 716:10, people's [2] - 675:7, 708:22 perfect [1] - 635:14

perfectly [1] - 717:4 performed [1] - 721:23 perhaps [1] - 719:10 **perimeter** [1] - 661:24 period [4] - 675:10, 675:11, 722:11 permits [1] - 733:18 perpetrated [1] - 669:18 person [82] - 641:24, 641:25, 643:6, 643:8, 643:11, 643:22, 643:25, 644:4, 644:7, 644:9, 645:14, 652:7, 652:8, 658:6, 662:25, 673:16, 673:18, 673:20, 674:1, 674:4, 674:5, 674:17, 674:18, 675:13, 678:13, 678:14, 678:16, 678:20, 681:17, 683:22, 683:23, 684:16, 684:17, 685:4, 685:8, 686:6, 686:8, 686:9, 686:13, 687:13, 689:3, 689:6, 690:8, 691:15, 695:9, 709:2, 712:4, 715:14, 718:13, 719:9, 719:21, 722:15, 722:18, 723:5, 723:10, 723:11, 724:2, 724:3, 724:5, 724:7, 724:8, 724:9, 724:10, 724:15, 724:19, 724:20, 724:22, 725:6, 725:7, 725:11, 726:9, 727:21, 727:25, 728:2, 730:22, 732:1, 732:3, 732:6, 732:9, personal [2] - 721:4, 722:15 personally [1] - 728:1 persons [4] - 718:18, 720:12, 732:6, 732:10 persuaded [1] - 736:13 phone [108] - 637:12, 647:6, 648:1, 649:5, 649:12, 649:19, 650:1, 650:8, 650:11, 659:5, 661:22, 664:3, 664:4, 665:6, 665:17, 666:15, 666:17, 666:21, 666:22, 666:24, 667:4, 667:6, 667:18, 667:24, 667:25, 669:10, 673:23, 673:24, 673:25, 674:1, 674:3, 674:7, 674:8, 674:11, 674:17, 674:19, 675:7, 675:8, 675:13, 676:1, 677:11, 677:16, 677:20, 679:5, 679:6, 679:7, 679:8, 679:9, 679:10, 679:17, 684:2, 692:12, 692:13, 692:15, 692:18, 692:24, 693:16, 693:20, 693:23, 694:1,

694:2, 698:24, 698:25, 699:1, 705:21, 705:24, 706:2, 706:6, 706:7, 706:9, 706:10, 707:6, 707:12, 707:13, 708:6, 708:25, 711:22, 711:23, 712:3, 712:5, 712:6, 712:7, 712:8, 712:9, 712:11, 712:12, 712:13, 712:16, 712:17, 712:19, 712:20, 713:1, 713:19, 714:2, 714:8, 714:10, 714:11, 714:12, 714:14, 714:16, 714:18, 715:21 phones [26] - 663:23, 664:6, 666:20, 667:3, 667:21, 668:8, 675:19, 679:15, 692:1, 692:2, 692:3, 692:5, 692:8, 692:9, 693:8, 707:7, 710:12, 712:2, 712:15, 713:1, 713:3, 713:14, 713:21, 714:24, 716:8 photograph [3] - 678:15, 710:15. 711:22 photographs [4] - 710:11, 712:8, 712:19, 713:15 photos [6] - 665:3, 665:6, 665:12, 707:24, 708:5 phrase [11] - 680:23, 684:14, 724:2, 724:7, 724:9, 724:23, 725:13, 727:1, 731:11, 731:13, 732:12 physical [9] - 664:9, 672:22, 718:13, 722:22, 724:24, 724:25, 727:20, 727:22, 732:2 physically [1] - 725:14 pick [2] - 703:13, 703:14 picked [2] - 716:19, 716:21 picture [5] - 664:24, 666:7, 678:21, 695:1, 711:20 pictures [8] - 665:10, 665:11, 665:14, 676:20, 677:5, 677:12, 685:11, 711:17 **pie** [4] - 664:1, 692:17, 693:24 **piece** [7] - 662:5, 679:21, 692:17, 694:8, 696:7, 705:20, 708:15 pieces [7] - 657:4, 685:14, 685:15, 685:21, 685:24, 697:23, 705:4 pinging [3] - 692:18, 714:19, 714:24 pinpoint [3] - 675:13, 675:20, 675:21 pinpointing [1] - 675:7 pizzeria [2] - 640:8, 640:10 place [10] - 658:15, 677:7, 708:8, 713:16, 714:9,

720:12, 720:13, 732:13, 736:23 places [1] - 698:9 placing [2] - 705:24, 708:7 Plaintiff's [1] - 649:21 plan [6] - 657:1, 714:2, 718:14, 719:2, 719:11, 720:1 plastic [2] - 710:13, 711:14 play [1] - 720:7 plenty [2] - 656:18, 664:7 plotting [1] - 667:22 plus [1] - 679:25 pocket [3] - 674:24, 709:3, 715:20 point [6] - 638:16, 690:3, 694:3, 697:2, 697:8, 697:10 pointed [5] - 662:14, 667:8, 668:24, 693:10, 711:18 pointing [1] - 715:20 poking [2] - 686:19, 686:20 police [34] - 642:22, 643:3, 643:5, 643:24, 644:6, 644:10, 645:3, 645:17, 646:21, 647:19, 648:1, 648:15, 653:25, 654:2, 654:8, 666:19, 678:10, 678:12, 678:18, 680:13, 681:4, 689:19, 689:23, 690:18, 690:22, 701:3, 708:2, 708:12, 709:1, 712:3, 715:15, 738:16 policemen [1] - 703:12 pop [1] - 675:3 Pope [12] - 654:2, 659:17, 660:22, 689:22, 689:25, 690:1, 701:5, 701:6, 702:15, 708:12, 711:12 possess [1] - 730:24 possessed [1] - 731:7 possessing [3] - 658:2, 663:12, 730:19 possession [31] - 652:10, 653:5, 658:6, 663:13, 663:14, 673:15, 676:14, 682:13, 710:6, 722:19, 723:7, 723:17, 725:13, 727:15, 730:18, 731:9, 731:22, 731:23, 731:25, 732:1, 732:3, 732:4, 732:7, 732:8, 732:9, 732:10, 732:11, 739:12 possible [6] - 670:10, 691:2, 702:18, 706:3, 734:4, 744:20 possibly [1] - 707:25 posted [2] - 665:15, 666:7 poster [1] - 676:21 posts [1] - 665:14

potential [1] - 711:2 power [2] - 725:15, 732:4 powerful [1] - 675:24 practice [2] - 699:21, 700:1 preference [2] - 670:2, 670:4 prepaid [2] - 692:15, 712:12 prepared [3] - 654:16, 704:19 presence [6] - 721:4, 722:16, 723:6, 727:11, 740:6, 740:11 present [6] - 678:22, 715:3, 720:12, 724:11, 729:4, 740:2 presented [10] - 639:1, 652:22, 657:20, 671:10, 672:24, 683:17, 715:2, 715:3, 733:19, 736:5 presents [1] - 692:10 presumes [1] - 733:16 presumption [1] - 733:24 **pretty** [3] - 655:14, 682:17, 695:18 prevails [1] - 734:23 previously [5] - 648:25, 649:7, 658:7, 666:16, 739:13 pride [1] - 666:5 primarily [1] - 672:4 principal [1] - 728:7 print [5] - 653:18, 673:5, 698:16, 703:18, 705:19 prints [10] - 705:2, 705:8, 705:18, 706:14, 708:1, 708:3, 708:15, 708:20 privilege [2] - 699:22, 700:1 probation [6] - 661:12, 662:25, 695:23, 696:2, 696:4 problem [4] - 702:16, 716:22, 739:5, 744:21 problems [1] - 704:8 proceed [2] - 736:9 proceedings [2] - 739:6, 745:19 Proceedings [2] - 633:24, 745:8 proceeds [7] - 673:7, 673:14, 676:11, 676:25, 711:25, 713:15, 714:3 processed [1] - 734:12 procures [1] - 728:6 produce [1] - 708:14 produced [2] - 633:24, 725:5 producing [2] - 708:17, 733:14 products [1] - 722:8 professionals [1] - 703:13 prohibited [3] - 658:6, 662:25, 737:19

prohibits [1] - 733:22 projectile [1] - 726:22 promise [6] - 635:19, 688:15, 700:3, 700:12, 700:14, 700:19 promised [1] - 686:15 pronouncing [1] - 717:1 proof [21] - 652:23, 653:6, 653:9, 670:6, 670:7, 670:12, 670:15, 670:19, 671:5, 671:6, 671:21, 672:9, 675:24, 675:25, 676:15, 698:1, 719:12, 732:15, 733:5 **proper** [3] - 652:23, 654:10, 734:15 property [12] - 637:4, 652:4, 718:14, 721:4, 721:16, 722:15, 722:18, 722:21, 722:22, 723:6, 727:21 prosecution [1] - 733:11 prosecutor [1] - 648:1 prosecutors [2] - 647:6, 647:19 protect [2] - 669:1, 670:13 protection [1] - 699:15 protects [3] - 670:12, 670:15, 671:4 prove [38] - 637:4, 652:6, 652:14, 652:20, 663:13, 663:14, 670:8, 670:21, 671:14, 685:16, 689:1, 694:10, 694:11, 698:2, 699:3, 699:4, 699:17, 700:9, 707:7, 718:17, 719:8, 721:2, 721:19, 721:21, 723:14, 725:7, 725:8, 726:13, 727:14, 728:10, 728:16, 728:25, 729:8, 731:2, 732:22, 733:11, 734:3 proved [2] - 699:13, 707:11 proven [5] - 668:13, 677:19, 714:23, 729:22 proves [4] - 662:18, 662:24, 719:16, 732:23 provide [3] - 645:3, 653:18, 742:17 provided [3] - 730:1, 730:3, 734:5 provides [5] - 718:10, 723:4, 726:9, 728:4, 730:22 province [1] - 734:6 proving [2] - 682:7, 732:16 proximity [1] - 727:8 prying [1] - 669:6 **pulled** [2] - 642:2, 696:12 punched [2] - 659:25, 706:25 punishable [5] - 728:7, 730:23, 731:4, 731:11,

731:14 punishment [1] - 734:5 purchase [1] - 712:14 purchased [2] - 638:13, 638:15 purchases [1] - 712:12 purpose [6] - 638:13, 718:14, 719:23, 720:1, 728:20, 736:11 purse [1] - 694:19 push [1] - 668:20 pushed [2] - 668:16, 669:10 put [14] - 646:19, 653:24, 657:6, 673:22, 685:17, 685:18, 685:24, 686:4, 698:15, 723:20, 725:1, 743:11, 743:13, 743:15 puts [4] - 652:7, 673:21, 723:10, 724:2 putting [3] - 664:8, 705:20, 705:21 puzzle [5] - 685:15, 685:21, 685:22, 685:24 puzzles [2] - 685:19, 686:1

Q

Q26 [1] - 741:21 questioning [1] - 682:19 questions [9] - 645:20, 648:17, 650:20, 650:21, 650:22, 690:4, 709:6, 735:2 quick [1] - 667:16 quickly [2] - 635:19, 693:7 Quincy [1] - 640:19 quite [1] - 654:13 quote/unquote [1] - 688:11

R

R-A-M-O-N [1] - 640:2

race [2] - 684:15, 686:8 Ramon [3] - 639:15, 639:23, 678:6 **RAMON**[1] - 639:16 ran [6] - 666:18, 668:22, 669:7, 702:18, 715:19, 738:16 Randolph [1] - 640:19 rather [1] - 672:2 rational [2] - 736:10, 736:13 reached [1] - 736:24 reaching [2] - 736:11, 736:14 reaction [1] - 725:5 read [2] - 707:15, 720:24 readily [1] - 726:21 ready [2] - 639:7, 661:17 real [6] - 654:14, 658:21, 668:14, 688:13, 701:11,

702:20 realized [1] - 731:20 really [24] - 637:16, 643:23, 655:7, 656:15, 683:2, 684:6, 687:9, 689:19, 692:4, 696:17, 696:18, 696:21, 697:1, 697:5, 698:5, 699:25, 700:2, 702:4, 703:7, 703:14, 707:4, 707:9, 715:16, 744:24 rear [1] - 691:19 reason [5] - 656:8, 699:25, 716:2, 724:15, 737:5 reasonable [38] - 659:4, 662:19, 670:9, 672:15, 677:17, 682:4, 684:21, 685:1, 685:6, 685:9, 691:4, 698:1, 699:15, 700:11, 707:20, 718:17, 719:16, 719:22, 720:2, 721:2, 721:22, 723:14, 725:6, 725:8, 726:13, 727:14, 728:10, 728:16, 729:1, 729:23, 730:3, 730:4, 731:2, 732:17, 732:23, 733:12, 734:1, 734:4 reasonably [1] - 725:11 reasons [4] - 638:8, 638:22, 639:5, 655:11 Rebeca [1] - 633:18 rebuttal [1] - 656:17 receive [1] - 638:19 received [2] - 707:13, 727:7 receiver [1] - 726:23 recess [7] - 657:2, 716:16, 717:9, 739:23, 744:5, 744:8, 744:17 Recess [3] - 657:11, 739:25, 744:6 recognize [1] - 657:21 recognizes [2] - 731:25, 732:8 recollection [8] - 734:22, 734:23, 735:19, 740:14, 740:16, 740:23, 742:10, 743:21 reconsider [1] - 736:13 record [4] - 639:24, 640:1, 744:6, 745:19 records [21] - 650:18, 667:25, 673:23, 674:7, 675:5, 675:7, 675:8, 675:19, 676:2, 677:11, 677:16, 679:5, 679:17, 684:2, 693:11, 707:10, 707:11, 708:6, 714:4 recovered [17] - 659:24, 660:4, 660:17, 660:23, 662:7, 663:18, 680:1,

703:23, 705:1, 706:8, 706:9, 708:1, 708:22, 710:16, 711:22, 712:4, 712:20 Recross [1] - 634:2 red [6] - 642:2, 644:15, 645:15, 678:21, 678:24, 680:20 redirect [1] - 697:13 Redirect [1] - 634:2 **REDIRECT** [1] - 647:16 reed [5] - 661:21, 670:13, 675:4, 696:25, 710:24 REED [1] - 633:6 Reed [60] - 633:19, 635:3, 636:18, 639:15, 649:13, 651:2, 654:5, 654:22, 658:25, 659:22, 660:10, 661:19, 662:2, 662:20, 663:8, 666:8, 666:14, 667:3, 667:5, 671:7, 671:17, 671:25, 672:9, 672:15, 673:13, 673:21, 673:22, 674:10, 675:12, 675:14, 677:2, 677:5, 677:10, 678:2, 678:8, 678:14, 678:17, 678:23, 679:2, 679:8, 679:11, 680:4, 681:3, 681:6, 681:22, 682:9, 682:20, 690:5, 690:9, 696:24, 702:6, 702:19, 706:9, 710:21, 715:20, 718:6, 739:22 Reed's [8] - 662:1, 663:24, 664:4, 666:17, 667:6, 670:13, 674:21, 681:19 refer [1] - 741:17 reference [4] - 734:18, 742:14, 743:3, 743:4 referred [1] - 734:21 referring [3] - 643:2, 741:12, 742:18 reflect [1] - 654:11 reflects [1] - 714:4 regard [1] - 726:13 regarding [7] - 720:8, 740:17, 740:23, 742:10, 742:14, 743:22 regardless [1] - 717:23 regards [1] - 652:5 **registered** [1] - 679:8 registers [1] - 637:10 related [2] - 731:23, 740:4 relating [1] - 692:4 relation [7] - 658:3, 712:24. 725:25, 726:6, 726:10, 726:18, 735:20 relationship [1] - 681:20 religious [1] - 682:1

rely [4] - 740:16, 740:22, 742:9, 743:21 remain [2] - 733:21, 743:16 remaining [1] - 661:15 remember [24] - 647:7, 648:9, 649:8, 660:17, 660:21, 664:10, 667:1, 671:25, 672:22, 673:16, 674:20, 675:15, 676:19, 686:14. 690:20. 692:22. 693:10, 696:4, 702:10, 704:16, 715:16, 736:3, 737:2 reminded [1] - 739:8 reminds [1] - 697:15 repeat [1] - 655:7 repeatedly [2] - 712:18, 715:12 repeating [1] - 656:16 report [3] - 704:19, 707:15, 744:10 reported [1] - 633:24 Reporter [1] - 633:23 request [1] - 738:24 requested [1] - 653:14 require [2] - 635:11, 689:1 required [7] - 637:3, 652:23, 684:20, 727:12, 727:14, 733:9, 734:3 requirement [1] - 721:18 residence [1] - 713:10 respect [1] - 638:1 respectively [1] - 721:6 responds [1] - 659:11 response [3] - 742:3, 742:22, 744:16 responsibility [1] - 652:17 responsible [4] - 709:19, 709:22, 710:23, 728:8 rest [6] - 636:20, 695:11, 699:25, 705:17, 716:24, 717:7 results [2] - 741:7, 742:11 retire [5] - 651:10, 736:7, 737:8, 737:13, 739:17 retired [1] - 737:2 return [2] - 669:21, 744:5 returned [3] - 689:23, 734:9, 736:25 returns [1] - 739:24 review [1] - 666:1 Rhymes [1] - 717:1 RICHARD [1] - 648:24 ridiculous [1] - 712:11 rights [1] - 738:10 risk [2] - 724:3, 727:22 rob [1] - 677:7

robbed [7] - 663:22, 694:14,

694:16, 695:15, 707:3,

716:4

666:2, 672:22, 705:9 robberies [40] - 658:9, 658:15, 658:19, 658:22, 659:1, 667:13, 672:3, 672:11, 672:12, 674:22, 677:4, 678:3, 679:1, 679:5, 681:9, 684:24, 691:21, 695:3, 695:4, 697:12, 699:3, 699:6, 699:10, 700:5, 700:6, 700:9, 703:16, 705:23, 706:21, 707:2, 710:11, 711:6, 712:24, 713:16, 714:19, 714:24, 716:9, 722:11 robbers [9] - 658:17, 659:14, 659:21, 659:23, 664:10, 667:11, 702:20, 714:21, 715:9 robbery [103] - 637:3, 638:14, 652:4, 654:18, 654:19, 658:1, 658:11, 659:4, 659:6, 659:25, 660:2, 661:10, 662:17, 662:20, 662:23, 664:3, 664:7, 665:12, 666:6, 666:25, 667:1, 667:22, 668:3, 668:9, 669:14, 671:11, 671:22, 672:8, 672:9, 672:18, 673:9, 673:12, 673:14, 673:17, 673:22, 674:4, 674:11, 675:9, 675:16, 676:1, 676:4, 676:6, 676:10, 676:16, 676:19, 677:10, 679:4, 679:12, 679:18, 679:24, 680:7, 681:1, 681:20, 682:11, 682:12, 682:17, 692:23, 695:4, 695:5, 695:10, 695:13, 695:21, 696:14, 696:17, 696:22, 699:6, 700:4, 701:1, 702:9, 703:5, 709:24, 710:4, 712:25, 713:17, 713:20, 713:24, 714:2, 714:3, 714:6, 718:7, 718:12, 718:19, 718:20, 720:4, 720:17, 720:19, 720:21, 721:9, 722:14, 723:1, 725:25, 726:3, 726:7, 726:15, 726:16, 730:6, 730:11, 739:15 ROBERTSON [10] - 638:6, 648:22, 649:3, 650:19, 651:3, 655:5, 655:14, 693:2, 741:8, 741:15 Robertson [1] - 633:21 role [3] - 674:21, 675:4, 720:7

robber [8] - 664:10, 664:15,

664:16, 664:17, 664:24,

room [8] - 637:9, 651:10, 661:14, 736:18, 737:8, 737:13, 744:10, 744:23 Route [1] - 680:16 row [1] - 700:11 RPR [2] - 633:23, 745:23 rule [1] - 717:22 rules [1] - 717:17 ruling [1] - 638:7 run [6] - 640:15, 651:15, 659:10, 701:7, 701:17, 702:3 running [11] - 640:18, 641:2, 654:6, 654:9, 680:12, 689:18, 690:3, 690:6, 690:18, 701:8, 702:20 Russia [1] - 671:1

S

sake [1] - 736:14 samples [3] - 704:2, 704:3, 704:11 Sanyo [1] - 649:5 sat [1] - 710:22 satisfied [2] - 733:25, 744:4 savings [1] - 723:8 saw [18] - 640:14, 641:12, 642:16, 642:21, 654:8, 661:13, 668:22, 672:19, 684:1, 684:24, 686:19, 686:22, 690:15, 702:4, 702:7, 706:23, 715:8, 715:14 **scaled** [2] - 664:10, 664:13 scales [1] - 665:24 scared [1] - 715:6 scarf [10] - 643:9, 643:10, 643:14, 643:17, 643:19, 645:12, 647:11, 678:17, 678.18 scene [7] - 642:17, 673:4, 675:22, 679:7, 680:10, 703:12, 729:4 scenes [3] - 698:16, 698:17 scheme [1] - 677:6 science [1] - 692:4 score [1] - 656:4 scratch [1] - 644:22 screwdriver [6] - 659:23, 674:24, 675:1, 675:2, 681:4, 715:20 scrutinize [1] - 735:11 searched [2] - 661:10, 702:24 seat [2] - 639:12, 744:15 second [1] - 737:14 seconds [1] - 705:5 Section [4] - 718:9, 723:3, 726:8, 730:21

silly [1] - 712:2

Doc: 47-3

section [2] - 723:10, 728:4 secure [2] - 661:24, 702:2 secured [3] - 701:25, 744:10, 744:24 securing [1] - 744:23 security [1] - 649:10 see [66] - 641:14, 641:22, 641:25, 642:8, 644:20, 644:21, 646:12, 647:10, 655:11, 656:20, 662:9, 662:15, 663:3, 664:22, 664:23, 665:3, 665:5, 665:19, 665:25, 666:9, 666:10, 666:12, 667:4, 667:11, 667:17, 668:1, 668:25, 671:15, 672:23, 673:15, 673:19, 674:7, 674:15, 676:8, 677:11, 677:12, 677:23, 683:9, 686:11, 686:12, 686:21, 688:22, 688:24, 689:10, 689:11, 692:5, 695:2, 695:14, 698:19, 701:17, 703:21, 704:21, 710:3, 710:8, 710:19, 711:6, 713:6, 713:11, 714:6, 715:4, 715:8, 715:9, 715:10, 717:4, 741:24 seeing [1] - 657:19 seem [2] - 654:7, 683:20 sees [1] - 701:18 seized [1] - 705:7 selected [1] - 716:25 selecting [1] - 736:8 sell [2] - 637:12, 692:7 semiautomatic [1] - 662:8 send [4] - 720:23, 736:18, 738:25, 739:5 sending [1] - 707:12 sense [6] - 673:3, 715:22, 715:24, 715:25, 716:1, 719:4 sent [1] - 707:11 **sentenced** [1] - 663:3 **sentimental** [1] - 670:22 separate [1] - 672:2 separated [1] - 653:24 sequence [2] - 660:25, 661:3 serious [1] - 670:21 served [1] - 722:7 **service** [3] - 693:3, 717:2, 717.6 set [2] - 635:17, 730:14 sets [1] - 718:19 seven [3] - 696:20, 698:10, 699:5 several [2] - 716:20, 732:20 severe [1] - 724:5 **shades** [1] - 687:23 shall [4] - 718:15, 723:11,

726:11, 730:22 **share** [4] - 661:3, 677:8, 677:9, 732:10 shared [2] - 660:24, 679:9 sheet [2] - 704:19, 708:15 shifts [1] - 733:12 **shirt** [4] - 705:14, 705:15, 705:16, 708:4 **shoe** [8] - 698:16, 705:2, 705:19, 706:14, 708:1, 708:2 **shoes** [3] - 705:7, 705:9, 705:10 shooting [1] - 695:7 Shoppers [41] - 658:11, 663:21, 663:22, 663:25, 665:8, 665:11, 665:24, 666:6, 666:10, 668:21, 671:12, 671:15, 675:16, 676:5, 676:6, 676:7, 676:16, 676:18, 676:23, 676:25, 677:10, 677:14, 677:15, 677:20, 682:12, 685:19, 687:16, 688:5, 688:23, 689:8, 692:23, 695:5, 695:13, 695:15, 695:18, 698:18, 705:24, 712:25, 715:9, 720:20, short [2] - 654:13, 656:9 shorter [5] - 664:12, 664:16, 664:17, 683:20, 701:15 shorthand [1] - 633:24 **shortly** [2] - 651:12, 737:11 shot [2] - 668:17, 669:2 shoved [1] - 668:19 **show** [17] - 644:18, 657:5, 673:24, 674:7, 676:3, 690:13, 690:14, 696:22, 699:6, 700:12, 707:24, 710:12, 713:15, 719:22, 727:12, 735:13 showed [2] - 676:20, 713:9 showing [7] - 676:22, 676:24, 677:5, 677:13, 706:10, 708:24, 722:6 **shown** [3] - 676:19, 696:21, 714:24 **shows** [8] - 656:8, 664:3, 674:9, 679:7, 680:21, 680:22, 713:23, 714:2 sic [1] - 668:15 sic] [1] - 665:21 side [4] - 646:19, 666:12, 702:2, 735:21 sidebar [2] - 737:14, 739:19 signature [1] - 736:24 signed [1] - 737:4 silencer [1] - 726:24 silent [1] - 733:21

silver [7] - 662:12, 664:25, 668:19, 689:10, 689:11, 695:10, 698:20 similar [1] - 676:5 similarity [1] - 720:11 similarly [1] - 724:20 simply [6] - 636:20, 672:1, 673:22, 674:11, 698:23, 734:11 single [4] - 687:13, 697:9, 709:19, 717:20 Singleton [2] - 661:20, 711:23 sister [1] - 712:5 sit [1] - 683:7 sits [1] - 671:25 sitting [11] - 654:1, 655:6, 683:4, 688:7, 688:11, 689:23, 691:18, 691:23, 700:10, 708:17, 716:16 situation [3] - 677:12, 683:6, 731:15 **six** [3] - 696:13, 696:18, 696:19 sized [1] - 664:15 skin [6] - 683:21, 686:9, 687:12, 687:20, 687:23, 698:19 skinned [3] - 664:15, 664:16, 664:17 skinny [2] - 666:3 slate [1] - 733:18 slide [1] - 695:11 slides [1] - 703:8 small [1] - 710:16 smaller [1] - 704:2 smarter [1] - 711:16 Smith [1] - 710:16 snarky [1] - 691:9 sneak [1] - 716:6 sold [1] - 722:8 **sole** [4] - 732:8, 732:10, 734:24, 735:6 solely [1] - 736:5 solution [1] - 740:19 someone [17] - 640:17, 670:20, 672:18, 672:20, 676:9, 678:6, 680:25, 683:7, 683:24, 712:12, 712:16, 714:16, 716:21, 720:14, 725:1, 729:1, 729:10 someplace [1] - 714:9 sometime [1] - 636:4 sometimes [3] - 670:22, 715:22, 715:24 somewhat [1] - 635:7 somewhere [2] - 742:24, 744:9

sorry [7] - 650:2, 668:18, 707:17, 710:15, 738:2, 738:5, 738:6 sort [2] - 677:18, 678:1 sound [1] - 741:1 sounded [2] - 683:24 source [1] - 711:2 sources [1] - 722:5 southeastern [1] - 704:14 space [1] - 694:25 speaking [1] - 666:21 special [3] - 647:3, 682:21, 682:22 specific [2] - 709:24, 740:3 **specifically** [7] - 637:2, 637:3. 637:16. 637:21. 638:10, 685:3, 710:5 spectator [1] - 729:11 **speculation** [1] - 736:4 sped [1] - 662:21 spell [1] - 639:24 spend [1] - 677:24 **spent** [2] - 677:25, 708:18 **spoken** [2] - 662:2, 683:8 **spotted** [2] - 642:25, 643:2 sprinkling [1] - 716:5 spry [1] - 665:19 stack [1] - 665:13 stacks [1] - 665:12 staff [1] - 699:25 stand [12] - 639:18, 649:1, 654:13, 708:16, 713:4, 715:6, 715:13, 715:16, 735:16, 737:6, 739:23, 744:5 standard [11] - 670:6, 670:7, 670:10, 670:12, 670:15, 670:18, 670:19, 671:5, 671:6, 684:20, 685:2 standing [6] - 640:13, 653:19, 678:7, 686:6, 700:15, 707:21 stands [2] - 648:20, 650:25 Stanley [15] - 633:20, 636:25, 650:4, 658:25, 659:5, 664:6, 685:3, 689:2, 693:11, 712:1, 712:10, 712:25, 714:8, 714:15, 718:6 Stanley's [1] - 714:18 start [6] - 635:10, 656:20, 688:17, 709:15, 713:21, 744:18 started [10] - 654:6, 677:25, 689:18, 690:5, 700:3, 700:7, 701:7, 701:11, 702:1, 702:19 starter [1] - 726:20 starting [1] - 667:1 starts [1] - 692:11

Doc: 47-3

state [12] - 639:21, 646:7,
647:8, 722:5, 725:20,
731:13, 731:19, 732:13,
732:14, 732:18, 734:19, 735:15
state-chartered [1] - 725:20
statement [15] - 644:20,
644:24, 645:3, 646:1,
646:7, 646:10, 646:25,
678:7, 678:8, 686:15,
725:1, 725:3, 738:9,
738:21, 743:14
statements [4] - 734:13,
737:23, 738:8, 738:11
STATES [3] - 633:1, 633:4,
633:12
states [2] - 652:24, 734:20
States [14] - 633:17, 635:2,
669:21, 670:11, 718:8,
718:9, 718:15, 723:3,
723:12, 726:9, 726:11,
728:4, 728:5, 730:21
stating [1] - 717:21
station [3] - 668:15, 709:1,
712:3
statute [5] - 651:22, 652:5,
652:12, 652:19, 718:20
stay [1] - 654:17
steal [1] - 675:3
stem [1] - 658:8
step [2] - 648:18, 650:23
stick [2] - 642:17, 642:22
still [6] - 646:1, 648:9, 661:9
669:12, 696:10, 711:10
stipulated [1] - 663:5
stipulations [2] - 734:15
stolen [13] - 659:24, 667:14,
675:14, 675:15, 675:16,
675:17, 675:18, 675:21,
675:22, 676:4, 706:16,
707:3
stood [6] - 641:15, 642:6,
690:3, 713:18, 715:2
cton (3) - 6/10·16 655·17
stop [3] - 640:16, 655:17,
667:5
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22, 689:25, 690:1, 701:5,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22, 689:25, 690:1, 701:5,
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22, 689:25, 690:1, 701:5, 702:14, 702:15, 708:12, 711:13, 720:18, 726:1 strength [1] - 724:24
667:5 store [2] - 706:19, 706:20 story [5] - 668:13, 697:15, 700:4, 700:24 street [7] - 641:10, 641:15, 653:24, 661:5, 689:21, 702:3, 707:2 Street [19] - 654:2, 659:17, 659:18, 660:22, 661:11, 680:9, 680:16, 689:22, 689:25, 690:1, 701:5, 702:14, 702:15, 708:12, 711:13, 720:18, 726:1

strike [1] - 638:9

striking [1] - 724:14 strip [1] - 706:19 struck [1] - 638:19 stuff [6] - 684:4, 693:18, 699:13, 705:13, 706:6, 744:11 style [2] - 710:2, 736:20 subleased [1] - 694:17 submit [5] - 658:22, 671:4, 671:22, 679:2, 682:14 **submitted** [1] - 638:16 subscribe [1] - 712:14 subscriber [2] - 692:14, 712:15 subsequent [2] - 650:10, 667:13 substance [2] - 744:8, 744:12 **substantial** [1] - 727:22 substantive [5] - 652:17, 653:12, 663:6, 730:5, 730:10 successful [1] - 656:8 sufficient [3] - 729:6, 732:23, 733:24 suggest [1] - 654:9 suggested [2] - 668:5, 709:6 suggesting [1] - 710:9 suggests [1] - 742:15 **summary** [4] - 667:4, 667:17, 667:24, 713:22 **Sunday** [4] - 663:24, 667:2, 706:4, 706:5 superseding [1] - 730:8 suppliers [1] - 722:4 support [1] - 733:20 supported [1] - 735:23 supports [2] - 669:22, 706:10 suppose [1] - 635:8 **supposed** [2] - 686:4, 690:13 supposedly [2] - 687:2, 690:10 surfaces [1] - 703:8 surmise [2] - 668:6, 736:4 surrounding [1] - 727:10 surveillance [7] - 662:15, 664:22, 710:3, 710:8, 710:18, 711:7, 715:4 suspect [1] - 716:18 sustained [3] - 735:2, 735:3, 735:5 swabbed [1] - 704:8 sworn [4] - 639:17, 648:25, 717:25, 718:2 sympathy [1] - 736:4 system [4] - 670:11, 671:3, 671:5

Т T-O-B-E [2] - 649:18, 693:17 T-shirt [3] - 705:14, 705:15, 705:16 table [4] - 657:7, 688:8, 688:12, 691:23 talks [2] - 637:15, 684:12 tall [2] - 664:14, 701:15 taller [2] - 664:12, 683:20 tangible [1] - 722:22 tape [1] - 664:22 tapes [1] - 715:4 target [1] - 667:15 tattoo [1] - 686:24 taught [1] - 671:11 technicality [1] - 699:16 technically [1] - 640:14 technician [1] - 703:6 tee [2] - 659:22, 684:13 telephonically [1] - 647:2 television [1] - 656:8 teller [6] - 665:19, 665:21, 668:18, 700:15, 704:24 ten [1] - 654:24 tends [1] - 735:13 term [17] - 652:11, 658:7, 663:2, 721:12, 722:14, 722:21, 722:22, 724:4, 725:19, 726:20, 726:24, 730:24, 731:4, 731:11, 731:14, 731:17, 731:18 terms [2] - 645:7, 679:20 terrific [1] - 699:24 terrifying [1] - 668:14 test [1] - 734:4 tested [2] - 698:5, 703:23 testified [18] - 637:12, 639:18, 649:1, 650:5, 663:1, 664:2, 684:10, 686:17, 690:15, 698:4, 698:18, 701:23, 704:4, 704:24, 713:4, 733:24, 735:12, 735:18 testifies [4] - 701:4, 703:19, 704:15, 735:9 testify [2] - 661:23, 715:13 testimony [26] - 637:6, 637:8, 637:11, 637:13, 663:16, 674:15, 685:14, 687:23, 696:15, 696:16, 700:21, 712:23, 733:3, 735:7, 735:10, 735:11, 736:1, 740:14, 740:17, 740:24, 742:10, 743:9, 743:10, 743:15, 743:22, 743:23

THE [83] - 633:11, 634:3, 635:2, 635:4, 635:7, 635:11, 635:15, 635:20, 635:22, 635:25, 636:4, 636:7, 636:11, 636:14, 636:16, 636:21, 638:3, 638:21, 639:4, 639:7, 639:10, 639:12, 647:23, 648:18, 650:21, 650:23, 651:1, 651:6, 651:8, 651:14, 653:21, 654:12, 654:23, 655:2, 655:4, 655:11, 655:16, 656:3, 656:12, 656:20, 657:8, 657:10, 657:12, 669:16, 691:24, 692:20, 716:14, 717:11, 737:21, 738:8, 738:13, 738:17, 739:4, 739:8, 739:19, 739:23, 740:3, 740:9, 740:12, 740:15, 740:21, 741:10, 741:16, 741:24, 742:5, 742:9, 742:16, 742:20, 743:1, 743:5, 743:7, 743:15, 743:19, 744:1, 744:3, 744:7, 744:15, 744:20, 744:21, 745:1, 745:2, 745:4, 745:5 theft [1] - 706:25 theirs [2] - 714:23, 714:25 themselves [1] - 656:11 therefore [5] - 682:10, 684:3, 698:24, 724:17, 729:19 thereupon [1] - 739:6 they've [8] - 676:19, 683:18, 697:22, 697:23, 697:24, 700:22, 705:3, 739:13 thicker [1] - 664:12 thin [3] - 664:11, 665:23 thinking [3] - 699:11, 739:1, 741:24 thinks [2] - 693:23, 706:7 third [1] - 731:9 thoughts [2] - 657:3, 685:9 thousand [3] - 661:3, 661:4, 661:6 threat [2] - 724:9, 724:11 threatened [3] - 721:7, 722:17. 727:20 threatens [2] - 718:13, 724:20 three [40] - 646:12, 657:4, 657:25, 658:2, 658:9, 658:22, 658:23, 659:21, 661:17, 662:22, 663:4, 667:11, 669:17, 673:17, 679:1, 682:9, 682:17, 684:10, 685:18, 686:13, 686:18, 690:6, 694:14, 694:16, 694:17, 695:3,

text [2] - 707:11, 712:18

texts [2] - 707:12, 707:13

texted [1] - 712:9

700:6, 703:16, 706:16, 706:24, 708:18, 716:3, 718:16, 718:23, 721:10, 723:20, 728:22, 730:15, 731:1 three-and-a-half [1] - 708:18 three-robbery [1] - 682:17 threw [1] - 669:10 throughout [4] - 655:23, 657:17, 674:22, 683:4 throw [2] - 689:22, 696:8 Thursday [1] - 636:11 tied [1] - 644:3 ties [1] - 703:18 timed [1] - 656:2 tip [1] - 716:5 tip-toeing [1] - 716:5 Title [5] - 718:9, 723:3. 726:8, 728:4, 730:21 **Tobe** [4] - 649:18, 693:17, 712:19, 714:10 **Tobe's** [3] - 650:14, 650:15, 650:16 **Tobias** [14] - 633:22, 658:25, 660:18, 664:6, 700:10, 711:11, 711:14, 712:17, 712:18, 713:1, 714:11, 714:14, 718:6 today [7] - 635:25, 683:10, 687:5, 688:9, 691:8, 700:8, 705:17 toeing [1] - 716:5 together [12] - 657:3, 667:8, 668:6, 668:7, 672:4, 685:18, 685:24, 697:24, 714:1. 714:2 tomorrow [5] - 635:5, 683:11, 744:10, 744:18, 745:6 took [9] - 639:18, 649:1, 654:8, 658:15, 665:10, 696:23, 706:17, 721:3, 723:15 top [1] - 695:11 tossing [1] - 702:5 total [2] - 656:13, 672:3 totally [1] - 713:11 touch [2] - 693:8, 693:9 touched [2] - 696:23, 698:21 touching [2] - 704:5, 724:13 tough [2] - 701:11, 707:9 toward [1] - 680:16 towards [5] - 640:14, 640:15, 654:2, 689:22, 702:15 towers [1] - 692:18 tracker [5] - 690:10, 695:22, 702:8, 708:11, 713:10 trackers [9] - 659:6, 659:13, 700:18, 702:10, 702:13, 702:14, 708:11, 713:8,

713:11 Tracy [2] - 633:23, 745:23 trail [1] - 700:18 transcript [3] - 633:10, 633:24, 745:19 transcription [1] - 633:25 transfer [2] - 671:17, 671:20 transfers [1] - 637:15 transportation [1] - 721:15 transported [1] - 706:9 trash [5] - 653:25, 660:16, 669:10, 689:23, 711:3 traveled [2] - 663:19, 732:18 trial [10] - 657:17, 670:14, 677:24, 683:5, 687:5, 715:1, 733:17, 734:12, 734:25, 737:25 TRIAL [1] - 633:10 trials [3] - 672:2, 672:3, 672:4 tried [4] - 640:17, 644:22, 669:8 trillion [2] - 703:25, 704:1 trouble [2] - 665:20, 665:22 true [2] - 702:11, 719:4 truth [1] - 733:2 **try** [4] - 656:9, 671:14, 673:22, 717:7 trying [8] - 655:23, 662:1, 668:25, 675:2, 685:23, 692:7, 696:16, 705:11 turban [1] - 643:18 turn [5] - 659:2, 663:21, 667:10, 677:22, 701:5 turned [4] - 654:2, 665:3, 669:9, 689:25 twice [1] - 665:25 two [55] - 635:25, 638:1, 642:5, 646:12, 657:4, 659:13, 659:15, 660:5, 660:6, 662:7, 663:23, 664:9, 664:12, 676:22, 678:3, 679:5, 680:6, 683:25, 684:10, 686:18, 688:2, 688:20, 696:9, 697:5, 699:24, 700:5, 701:16, 704:9, 706:17, 707:1, 710:5, 710:10, 711:4, 713:11, 715:8, 715:10, 716:7, 716:20, 716:25, 717:3, 718:18, 718:21, 719:2, 721:8, 723:18, 724:25, 726:12, 726:18, 728:20, 730:10, 731:6, 731:15, 731:25, 732:10, 733:1 type [9] - 643:19, 644:12, 645:12, 674:12, 674:13, 675:12, 678:17, 678:18, 685:2

types [2] - 674:16, 733:1 U U.S [2] - 699:16, 699:17 unable [1] - 701:13 unanimous [3] - 736:11, 736:15, 736:16 under [11] - 638:10, 684:20, 693:17, 702:5, 708:17, 725:4, 725:11, 727:16, 729:18, 735:12, 737:7 underlying [1] - 727:8 underneath [4] - 684:1, 684:2, 686:21, 686:22 undershirts [1] - 705:17 understood [2] - 650:11, 741:12 union [16] - 641:17, 641:20, 642:1, 652:11, 658:2, 659:5, 723:8, 723:16, 725:14, 725:15, 725:17, 725:19, 725:20, 726:16, 730:6 Union [37] - 640:5, 640:13, 641:7, 658:10, 659:2, 659:7, 659:22, 662:11, 663:18, 671:13, 675:18, 677:22, 677:23, 677:25, 678:5, 679:11, 679:18, 679:21, 679:24, 680:12, 685:20, 688:18, 690:11, 696:17, 699:6, 700:16, 701:1, 709:25, 716:4, 720:22, 723:1, 723:17, 723:21, 723:25, 725:21, 726:7 unique [1] - 672:22 UNITED [3] - 633:1, 633:4, 633:12 United [14] - 633:17, 635:2, 669:21, 670:11, 718:8, 718:9, 718:15, 723:3, 723:12, 726:9, 726:11, 728:4, 728:5, 730:21 unlawful [4] - 720:8, 722:14, 730:18, 730:22 unlawfully [1] - 726:6 unless [3] - 697:19, 719:16, 733:25 unlike [1] - 661:1 unlock [1] - 712:7 unproven [1] - 637:19 unusual [3] - 640:12, 662:13, 672:25 **up** [29] - 639:22, 641:23, 642:2, 642:20, 644:3, 662:21, 665:22, 669:16, 673:5, 677:7, 691:24,

696:13, 697:13, 698:22, 701:8, 702:3, 702:14, 703:13, 703:14, 708:12, 711:7, 713:18, 713:25, 715:2, 715:16, 745:2 upholding [1] - 684:6 ups [1] - 657:6 usage [1] - 679:10 usefulness [1] - 727:9 uses [3] - 675:13, 726:10, 727:1

V

vacuum [3] - 650:17, 693:19, 694:6 value [1] - 722:21 VanLowe [9] - 633:20, 636:25, 656:10, 668:11, 691:24, 692:20, 696:23, 698:20, 711:18 VANLOWE [15] - 636:24, 651:4, 653:19, 653:22, 655:18, 656:5, 683:1, 691:25, 692:21, 738:24, 742:11, 743:14, 743:16, 743:24, 744:2 VanLowe's [1] - 638:7 vanLowe's [1] - 655:6 various [1] - 698:9 vehicle [1] - 708:10 verdict [17] - 638:22, 669:22, 669:23, 718:3, 733:23, 734:8, 735:22, 736:3, 736:7, 736:12, 736:15, 736:16, 736:18, 736:25, 737:3, 737:10, 737:12 vicinity [2] - 640:4, 692:19 victims [1] - 669:15 video [16] - 662:15, 663:15, 665:18, 665:25, 666:1, 666:9, 667:10, 668:25, 676:8, 688:22, 688:23, 688:24, 710:3, 715:8 videos [2] - 695:3, 710:18 views [1] - 736:13 violate [4] - 719:2, 719:5, 719:11, 727:25 violation [3] - 717:25, 718:2, 718.8 violence [16] - 652:8, 652:16, 658:4, 718:13, 721:7, 722:17, 723:4, 723:18, 724:23, 725:25, 726:10, 727:16, 727:18, 727:24, 730:7, 730:12 violent [1] - 669:19 VIRGINIA [1] - 633:1 Virginia [8] - 633:5, 663:18, 668:10, 675:16, 705:25,

692:20, 692:21, 695:14,

20

713:2, 722:7, 722:9 voice [2] - 639:21, 639:22 voices [1] - 683:24 Volume [1] - 633:10 voluntarily [2] - 718:23, 724:18 volunteered [1] - 657:21 VVM [39] - 637:3, 637:4, 637:5, 637:7, 637:11, 637:16, 658:12, 667:10, 667:22, 668:23, 671:11, 672:8, 673:12, 673:17, 673:22, 674:4, 674:10, 675:15, 676:1, 676:16, 682:11, 685:19, 687:11, 687:12, 688:23, 689:12, 692:22, 694:13, 694:16, 694:25, 695:1, 695:4, 695:10, 695:15, 695:17, 713:16, 714:6, 720:17, 725:25

W

wad [3] - 665:7, 665:8, 665:16 wait [3] - 741:10, 741:16 waiting [1] - 666:9 waived [2] - 738:10, 740:6 waiving [1] - 740:10 walk [2] - 680:9, 701:5 walked [5] - 654:1, 654:2, 672:23, 689:21, 689:25 walking [7] - 640:14, 640:20, 653:24, 653:25, 688:8, 689:22, 702:13 walks [1] - 672:24 wall [5] - 664:11, 664:13, 665:25, 669:11, 688:1 wants [2] - 715:23, 744:9 Warehouse [29] - 658:11, 671:12, 671:16, 675:17, 676:6, 676:7, 676:16, 676:19, 676:23, 676:25, 677:10, 677:14, 677:16, 677:21, 682:12, 685:19, 687:16, 688:5, 688:24, 689:8, 692:23, 695:5, 695:13, 698:18, 705:25, 712:25, 720:20, 726:4 watch [1] - 688:22 watching [1] - 673:2 ways [3] - 673:10, 688:15, 732:20 wealth [1] - 677:3 weapon [18] - 652:7, 676:13, 676:14, 676:15, 695:18, 703:4, 709:19, 709:20, 709:21, 709:23, 710:20, 723:11, 723:22, 724:4,

726:20, 726:23, 727:13
weapons [11] - 681:10,
706:18, 709:25, 710:1,
710:3, 710:4, 710:10,
710:12, 710:14, 710:23,
716:7
wear [1] - 643:18

wear [1] - 643:18 wearing [20] - 643:14, 644:10, 645:14, 646:17, 659:14, 664:24, 665:3, 665:6, 665:20, 678:23, 681:22, 681:23, 686:13, 699:7, 699:8, 705:14, 705:15, 705:16, 705:17, 708:5

wears [1] - 666:3 week [7] - 635:12, 635:22, 635:23, 636:8, 636:11, 657:18, 699:23 weeks [1] - 635:25

weigh [1] - 733:10 weight [3] - 733:7, 735:7, 736:1

Wenmoth [2] - 705:1, 705:8 Wesson [1] - 710:16 Westfall [2] - 633:23, 745:23 white [13] - 643:9, 643:14, 643:21, 645:11, 678:16, 678:18, 704:13, 705:14, 705:15, 705:16, 705:17, 708:4

white-checkered [1] - 645:11

whole [2] - 657:18, 717:21 wielded [1] - 709:22 wife [2] - 662:1, 666:20 Willie [1] - 635:3

WILLIE [1] - 633:6 winston [1] - 651:4

Winston [30] - 633:20, 636:25, 650:4, 658:25, 659:20, 660:20, 660:25, 664:6, 664:15, 664:20, 664:23, 665:2, 665:9, 683:2, 685:4, 686:24, 687:2, 688:19, 689:2, 690:12, 690:16, 691:8, 692:25, 696:12, 697:11, 698:10, 712:1, 712:9,

718:6, 738:9
Winston's [12] - 659:5,
661:7, 665:6, 683:8,
683:13, 683:14, 692:13,
692:24, 693:11, 712:25,
714:8, 714:16

vire [1] - 637:15 wisdom [1] - 717:22 wish [2] - 709:10 WITNESS [1] - 647:23 witness [19] - 639:13, 678:6, 678:25, 680:5, 684:8, 686:5, 687:4, 691:11, 693:10, 705:5, 708:16, 735:9, 735:12, 735:13, 735:20, 735:21, 735:23, 736:1

Witness [2] - 648:20, 650:25 witness' [2] - 735:15, 735:17 witnesses [9] - 637:12, 639:8, 653:9, 700:21, 706:22, 715:6, 733:14, 735:7

woman [5] - 669:13, 687:19, 689:8, 694:21, 698:18 wonder [3] - 698:2, 707:6, 708:9

WOOD [26] - 636:18, 639:9, 639:14, 639:20, 645:20, 647:17, 647:24, 648:17, 648:21, 651:2, 654:22, 654:25, 655:3, 669:25, 737:14, 737:17, 737:22, 738:9, 738:15, 738:23, 739:22, 740:6, 740:10, 740:25, 743:8, 743:13

wood [5] - 655:22, 667:8, 668:5, 678:8, 692:1 **Wood** [1] - 633:19 **wood's** [1] - 655:6

659:17, 659:19, 660:5, 660:10, 680:2, 682:10, 690:14, 690:22, 690:24, 691:3, 696:24, 705:13, 711:2, 713:7, 713:10, 715:18, 716:5

woods [20] - 659:11, 659:12.

word [9] - 645:6, 704:22, 715:23, 731:22, 731:23, 736:9, 742:24, 743:6, 743:11

words [1] - 653:4 **wore** [4] - 660:15, 664:23, 681:17, 705:9

works [2] - 694:21, 694:24

world [3] - 660:11, 660:14, 707:25 **worn** [1] - 703:21

worthy [1] - 735:14 wow [2] - 642:7, 684:4

write [3] - 646:10, 736:22, 740:11

writing [4] - 646:7, 717:15, 737:4, 740:8 written [4] - 719:6, 741:21,

742:15, 742:21 wrongful [1] - 722:24 wrote [2] - 646:4, 646:25 Υ

year [6] - 658:8, 663:2, 730:24, 731:5, 731:12, 731:17

years [2] - 696:9, 731:15 years' [1] - 663:3

yellow [4] - 665:20, 699:10, 706:14, 708:9

yesterday [1] - 664:2 you-all [19] - 636:16, 639:7, 639:12, 651:17, 654:23, 656:17, 657:2, 675:20, 697:16, 716:23, 736:7, 737:8, 737:13, 739:9, 739:17, 741:13, 742:7, 744:15, 744:18

young [3] - 662:10, 668:15, 669:3

yourself [13] - 656:16, 662:15, 668:1, 707:19, 707:24, 708:4, 708:11, 709:5, 709:7, 709:8, 710:18, 714:21, 715:5

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
 2
                            ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
 3
 4
      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                     ) Case No. 1:13-cr-48
 5
                                       Alexandria, Virginia
               v.
                                     ) June 21, 2013
 6
      KEITH WILLIE REED, et al.,
                                       9:00 a.m.
 7
               Defendants.
 8
 9
                            TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
10
                                (Volume V)
11
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON
12
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13
                                AND A JURY
14
15
16
    APPEARANCES:
17
    For the United States:
                              Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
18
                              Rebeca H. Bellows, Esq.
19
    For the Defendants:
                              Douglas J. Wood, Esq.
                                Defendant Keith W. Reed
20
                              Melinda L. VanLowe, Esq.
                                Defendant Stanley R. Winston
21
                              Alfred L. Robertson, Jr., Esq.
                                Defendant Anthony Cannon
22
                              Gregory T. Hunter, Esq.
                                Defendant Tobias R. Dyer
23
      Court Reporter:
                             Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
24
    Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced
25
    by computer-aided transcription.
```

```
1
                         PROCEEDINGS
 2
        (Jury deliberations begin at 9:00 a.m.; verdict reached at
 3
    4:40 p.m.; the jury enters at 4:45 p.m.)
 4
             THE COURT: You-all can have a seat.
 5
             THE CLERK: Mr. Foreman, has the jury agreed upon the
    verdict?
 6
7
             THE FOREPERSON: Yes, Your Honor, we have.
             THE CLERK: Will you hand it to the marshal, please.
8
9
             THE COURT: Okay.
             THE CLERK: Will the defendants please stand and face
10
11
    the jury.
             We, the jury, find the defendant, Anthony Cannon,
12
13
    guilty as to Count 1; guilty as to Count 2; guilty as to
14
    Count 3; guilty as to Count 4; guilty as to Count 5; guilty as
15
    to Count 6; guilty as to Count 7; guilty as to Count 8; and
16
    guilty as to Count 11; signed by the foreperson and dated
17
    June 21, 2013.
18
             Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is this your
19
    unanimous verdict?
20
        (Affirmative responses.)
21
             THE CLERK: We, the jury, find the defendant, Tobias
22
    Richard Dyer, guilty as to Count 1; guilty as to Count 2; guilty
23
    as to Count 3; guilty as to Count 4; guilty as to Count 5;
    guilty as to Count 6; guilty as to Count 7; guilty as to
24
25
    Count 8, and guilty as to Count 12; signed by the foreperson and
```

```
dated June 21, 2013.
 2
             Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is your unanimous
 3
    verdict?
 4
        (Affirmative responses.)
 5
             THE CLERK: We, the jury, the defendant, Keith Willie
    Reed, guilty as to Count 1; guilty as to Count 2; guilty as to
 6
 7
    Count 3; guilty as to Count 4; guilty as to Count 5; guilty as
    to Count 6; guilty as to Count 7; guilty as to Count 8; guilty
 8
 9
    as to Count 9; signed by the foreperson and dated June 21, 2013.
10
             Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is your unanimous
11
    verdict?
12
        (Affirmative responses.)
13
             THE CLERK: We, the jury, find the defendant, Stanley
14
    Ray Winston, guilty as to Count 1; guilty as to Count 2; guilty
15
    as to Count 3; guilty as to Count 4; guilty as to Count 5;
16
    guilty as to Count 6; guilty as to Count 7; guilty as to
17
    Count 8; and guilty as to Count 10; signed by the foreperson and
18
    dated June 21, 2013.
19
             Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is this your
20
    unanimous verdict?
21
        (Affirmative responses.)
2.2
             THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank
23
    you very much for your service in this case. You're excused
24
    until you're next scheduled to appear here. Thank you.
25
        (The jury exits at 4:50 p.m.)
```

```
THE COURT: September the 27th be a good day for
 1
 2
    sentencing?
             MR. WOOD: That's fine for Mr. Reed, Your Honor.
 3
             MR. HUNTER: That's fine for Dyer, Judge.
 4
 5
             MS. VANLOWE: That's fine for Mr. Winston.
             MR. ROBERTSON: That's fine for Mr. Cannon.
 6
 7
             THE COURT: All right. Then it will be continued to
 8
    September 27th at 9 a.m. for sentencing. It is referred to the
 9
    probation office for preparation of a presentence report.
10
             All right. I'm going to sign this order returning the
11
    exhibits to your custody and control.
12
             All right. That's been entered.
13
             We'll adjourn until Monday morning at 9:30.
14
15
        (Proceedings concluded at 4:51 p.m.)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

CERTIFICATION

I certify, this 22nd day of January 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability.

/s/

Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 161 of 359

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 17-1



Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 162 of 359

Examination Report

Page 1 of 36

Phone Examination Report Properties

Selected Manufacturer:	Sanyo CDMA
Selected Model:	SCP-2700 Juno
Detected Manufacturer:	KYOCERA Corporation
Detected Model (GMM):	SCP2700BT
Revision:	1.000BT ,31009
MEID:	268435457808872526 (HEX: A000001287624E)
CDMA MIN:	3013077300
MDN:	2403558256
User Code:	8256
Extraction start date/time:	01/09/13 02:02:48 PM
Extraction end date/time:	01/09/13 02:04:15 PM
Phone Date/Time:	01/09/13 06:41:42 PM (GMT)
Connection Type:	USB Cable
UFED Version:	Software: 1.2.1.0 UFED , Full Image: 1.0.2.9 , Tiny Image: 1.0.2.1
UFED S/N:	5568557
Examiner's name:	mejames

Phone Examination Report Index

Contacts	Selected	
SMS - Text Messages	Selected ·	
Calendar/Notes/Tasks	Not Supported	
Call Logs	Selected	
MMS - Multimedia Messages	Not Supported	
Instant Messages	Not Supported	
Images	Selected	
Ringtones	Not Selected	
Audio	Not Selected	
Video	Not Supported	

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 17-2 1:13CR48 Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 163 of 359

Examination Report

Page 2 of 36

Phone Contacts

Total Entries: 80

PBB MD5 Hash: 9648B22E076B27DFB1C077E0CE7886EC

PBB SHA256 Hash: 01317148 C4C3B68 E5DF140 33E0462 7F78031 38C194C C6E8EE5

8A56748 FDE04A6

#1	CALL BALANCE (Memory: Phone)	
General:	225	
General:	#225	
General:	*225	

#2	CALL CARE (Memory: Phone)
General:	611
General:	#611
General:	*611

#3	CALL RE-BOOST (Memory: Phone)	
General:	233	
General:	#233	
General:	*233	

#4	Blacks (Memory: Phone)	-
Mobile:	2022002815	
Web:		and the second s

#5	Sid (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2025537830	

#6	Mom (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2023167295	÷

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 164 of 359

Examination Report Page 3 of 36

	•	
#7	G (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	3012223823	natatataman 1 - WW YVV
#8	My Baby Girl (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2405017192	And the second s
#9	Ms.Taylor (Memory: Phone)	······
Mobile:	2022461752	
#10	Erika (Memory: Phone)	434 (Francisco)
Mobile:	2022150047	
#11 ·	Stoa (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	*3005	Amateur de la constant de la constan
#12	Iv (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	3012223084	
#13	Gmom (Memory: Phone)	**************************************
Mobile:	2023905884	
#14	Ledos (Memory: Phone)	RAMANAMA AMANAMA
Mobile:	2027265336	and the standard stan
#15	Richard (Memory: Phone)	-
Mobile;	5402953800	
#16	Dillonpsa (Memory: Phone)	alar bla miller SA v. 21 a d d d dy den u
Mobile:	2022205561	
#17	Gy (Memory: Phone)	AAAAAAAAA AAAAA
Mobile:	2026954217	7777071III.4IIIII.671474

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 165 of 359

Examination Report

Page 4 of 36

#18
#19
Mobile: 2024227666 #20 Minkgirl (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2027188678 #21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2024227666 #20 Minkgirl (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2027188678 #21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
#20 Minkgirl (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2027188678 #21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2027188678 #21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
#21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
#21 Ant (Memory: Phone) Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2025917174 #22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
#22 Dufo (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2026573172
#23 Daniel (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2026411862
2020111002
#24 Du (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 5714210181
#25 Lile64 (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2406027335
#26 Gecio (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 7037382188
Work: 0299989120101187
#27 Walt (Memory: Phone)
Mobile: 2024219771

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 166 of 359

Examination Report

Page 5 of 36

#28	April (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2024552851
#29	Ironw Union (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	3015990940
#30	Charls (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2022100216
#31	Coach (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2022343900
#32	Danyboy (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	3012727247
#33	Roberson (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2022714726
Mobile:	2022234472
#34	Stanly (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	8047613721
#35	Does (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2026985099
#36	Dre (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2026442077
#37	Christan (Meṃory: Phone)
Mobile:	5712520302
#38	Lil D (Memory: Phone)

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 167 of 359

Examination Report		Page 6 of 36
Mobile:	3018288481	
#39	Pwal (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2023006232	
#40	Lex (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2027052213	
#41	Up (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	3019521857	
#42	Raymond (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2022133227	
#43	Lj (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2029055977	
#44	Karen (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2028417320	
Home:	3019271236	
#45	Juicy (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2025842789	
#46	Dipo (Memory: Phone)	The state of the s
Mobile:	2028953500	
#47	Callasapvolvo (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	3016559013	:

	#48 Fresh (Memory: Phone)
10000	1 resh (memory, 1 mone)
1	

3013402078

Work:

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 168 of 359

Examination Report Page 7 of 36

Mobile:	2024250923
#49	Tif (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2025531497
#50	Shaly (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2029977490
#51	Bost (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	18005464597
#52	Flippo (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	3019676801
#53	Nif (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2024219147
#54	Mr.Feilds (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2404243333
#55	Autorepair (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2403968495
#56	Ms.juicy (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	2024598374
#57	Shugoli (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	3012157248
#58	Ebsong (Memory: Phone)
Mobile:	4346076923

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 169 of 359

Examination Report Page 8 of 36

Goopi (Memory: Phone)	
4438024767	,
Bufus (Memorý: Phone)	
2025773670	
Grease (Memory: Phone)	
2026640720	
Jezzy (Memory: Phone)	
2024224978	
Tobe (Memory: Phone)	
2025104853	
Blaze (Memory: Phone)	
2022467482	
Mover1 (Memory: Phone)	
2024408376	
Dman (Memory: Phone)	
2026792889	V-U-2 2-
Rob (Memory: Phone)	·
2026742171	
Upo (Memory: Phone)	
2026292002	
Joy (Memory: Phone)	
2022866214	-
	### Bufus (Memory: Phone) ### 2025773670 Grease (Memory: Phone) 2026640720 Jezzy (Memory: Phone) 2024224978 Tobe (Memory: Phone) 2025104853 Blaze (Memory: Phone) 2022467482 Mover1 (Memory: Phone) 2024408376 Dman (Memory: Phone) 2026792889 Rob (Memory: Phone) 2026742171 Upo (Memory: Phone) 2026292002 Joy (Memory: Phone)

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 170 of 359

Examination Report Page 9 of 36

·	`	Artahana.
# 70 .	Tfoool (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2022399022	
/	Pooh (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	3014039023	
#72	4wheva (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	7036750844	
#73	Mover2 (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2027092191	
#74	Mo (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2403544175	
#75	Grodi (Memory: Phone)	·
Mobile:	2025699302	
#76	Bo (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2404190068	
#77	8 (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	18773214143	
#78	Midnight (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2024227057	
#79	Foolagdd (Memory: Phone)	
Mobile:	2027542847	
#80	Cannonbm (Memory: Phone)	,

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 171 of 359

Examination Report

Page 10 of 36

Mobile:		2404350450
	Control of the Contro	
	·	

Phone SMS - Text Messages

SMS MD5 Hash: 96007888AE6DC8338AC098B6FA2F4403

SMS SHA256 Hash: EB7247E4 8702CE1 28F2918 E2AD506 5087879 CABA044 CCC2017 B4909EC 6044EF8

荐	Number	Name	Date & Time	SMSC	Status	Folder	Storage	Туре	Text
1	2024227666	* Gugu	08/13/12 11:22:19 PM		Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Lls
2	5402953800	* Richard	08/15/12 08:10:40 AM		Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	I need the harness
3	2024227666	* Gugu	08/15/12 07:37:52 PM	·	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Tell that nigga call me
4	2022864463	N/A	08/16/12 11:24:23 AM		Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Pac
5	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:23:16 PM		Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Hav u seen my buddy cuz i havent
6	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:23:47 PM		Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Who is dis
7	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:24:21 PM		Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Ohhh ok dis is KEITH
8	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:24:55 PM		Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	R u lookin 4 scherrod lol
9	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:25:39 PM		Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	I guess i havent seen dude n a min
10	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:27:15 PM	nesson in the second	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Yea join da clubl / jus saw him for da 1st time nd a wk 1/2 yesterdaysmdh but he lost his phone on da bike so he is bacially mia
11	2024552851	* April	08/16/12 09:28:44 PM		Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Oh ok i see thanks for da info

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 172 of 359

Examination Report

Page 31 of 36

305	2405017192	* My Baby Girl	12/20/12 02:08:13 PM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Take your time
306	2022461752	* Ms.Taylor	12/20/12 04:02:01 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Why u hang up
307	2022461752	* Ms.Taylor	12/20/12 04:02:38 PM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	You said u on your way and I said ok
308	2022461752	* Ms.Taylor	12/20/12 04:03:35 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Aite call u when i get up there
309	2022461752	* Ms.Taylor	12/20/12 04:04:10 PM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Ok I'm down stairs
310	2405017192	* My Baby Girl	12/21/12 12:34:44 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Coming out now
311	2405017192	* My Baby Girl	12/21/12 12:38:03 PM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Looking at the door and still dont see ya
312	2405017192	* My Baby Girl	12/21/12 12:38:29 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	N three mins lol
313	2405017192	* My Baby Girl	12/21/12 12:39:15 PM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Ok see you at 1:03
314	2025699302	* Grodi	12/21/12 06:33:30 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Fool
315	2022399022	* Tfoool	. 12/21/12 09:38:21 PM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	Im outside
316	2022002815	* Blacks	12/22/12 12:45:28 AM	Sent	Sent .	Phone	Outgoing	Lets go
317	2022399022	* Tfoool	12/22/12 12:47:28 AM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Wya fool
318	2022002815	* Blacks	12/22/12 02:12:33 AM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	U good GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT
319	2022002815	* Blacks	12/22/12 02:13:03 AM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	17-3
320	9329	N/A	12/22/12 03:51:02 AM	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	BST FreeMsg: Low Balance Alert: Your balance is \$0! To add money, log in to My Account.
321	2022399022	* Tfoool	12/22/12 05:30:05	Read	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	I am out front Fool

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 173 of 359

Examination Report Page 32 of 36

	-		AM				***************************************	
322	2022399022	* Tfoool	12/22/12 05:30:45 AM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	К
323	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:17:59 AM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	BSTFreeMsg: Low Balance Alert: Your balance is \$5 or less! To check your balance or add money, log in to My Account.
324	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:18:00 AM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	1/2 As of 12/22/2012, your account balance is \$0 and your service may be interrupted. Please add money to continue service.*
325	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:18:00 AM	Unread	xodnl	Phone	Incoming	2/2 local taxes may apply.
326	2025340021	N/A	12/22/12 02:31:47 PM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Hit me if y'all want dem shoes b4 dey gone
327	2025340021	N/A	12/22/12 04:12:41 PM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	I had the Jordan's for you they gone now

^{*} Phonebook name lookup used to retrieve names

Phone Incoming Calls List

CLOG MD5 Hash: FBC3400815C8CC758AC2717E852953D5

CLOG SHA256 Hash: 378072C9 026094D DD4B14C 00F4DC9 DD8C03A E10F665 C591001 E0992DC 924CAF4

#	Type	Number	Name	Date & Time	Duration
1	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:12:26 AM	N/A
2 ·	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:14:09 AM	N/A
3	Incoming	3013402078	Callasapvolvo	12/22/12 10:37:25 AM	N/A
4	Incoming	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:01:31 AM	N/A

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3

Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 174 of 359

Examination Report

Page 32 of 36

			AM					
322	2022399022	* Tfoool	12/22/12 05:30:45 AM	Sent	Sent	Phone	Outgoing	К
323	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:17:59 AM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	BSTFreeMsg: Low Balance Alert: Your balance is \$5 or less! To check your balance or add money, log in to My Account.
324	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:18:00 AM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	1/2 As of 12/22/2012, your account balance is \$0 and your service may be interrupted. Please add money to continue service.*
325	9329	N/A	12/22/12 09:18:00 AM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	2/2 local taxes may apply.
326	2025340021	N/A	12/22/12 02:31:47 PM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	Hit me if y'all want dem shoes b4 dey gone
327	2025340021	N/A	12/22/12 04:12:41 PM	Unread	Inbox	Phone	Incoming	I had the Jordan's for you they gone now

^{*} Phonebook name lookup used to retrieve names

Phone Incoming Calls List

CLOG MD5 Hash: FBC3400815C8CC758AC2717E852953D5

CLOG SHA256 Hash: 378072C9 026094D DD4B14C 00F4DC9 DD8C03A E10F665 C591001 E0992DC 924CAF4

#	Туре	Number	Name	Date & Time	Duratio	on
1	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool ·	12/22/12 01:12:26 AM	N/A	
2	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:14:09 AM	N/A	
3	Incoming	3013402078	Callasapvolvo	12/22/12 10:37:25 AM	N/A	
4	Incoming	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:01:31 AM	N/A	GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT
3.0	1			İ	1	17-4 1:13CR48

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 175 of 359

> **Examination Report** Page 33 of 36

5	Incoming	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 01:33:48 AM	N/A
6	Incoming	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 01:42:53 AM	N/A
7	Incoming	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 10:33:36 AM	N/A
8	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:01:11 AM	N/A
9	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 05:13:16 AM	N/A
10	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 11:54:29 PM	N/A
11	Incoming	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 12:28:05 AM	N/A
12	fncoming	2025699302	Grodi	12/21/12 09:48:17 PM	N/A
13	Incoming	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 01:39:13 AM	N/A
14	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 09:52:36 PM	N/A
15	Incoming	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 01:39:54 AM	N/A
16	Incoming	2024227057	Midnight	12/22/12 12:45:56 AM	N/A
17	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 12:52:13 AM	N/A
18	Incoming	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 09:53:15 PM	N/A
19	Incoming	3012223823	G _.	12/21/12 10:23:21 PM	N/A

Phone Outgoing Calls List

CLOG MD5 Hash: FBC3400815C8CC758AC2717E852953D5

CLOG SHA256 Hash: 378072C9 026094D DD4B14C 00F4DC9 DD8C03A E10F665 C591001 E0992DC 924CAF4

#	Туре	Number	Name	Date & Time	Duration
1	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:10:38 AM	N/A
2	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 01:50:42 AM	N/A
3	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 02:08:38 AM	N/A

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 176 of 359

Examination Report Page 34 of 36

4	Outgoing	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 02:13:07 AM	N/A
5	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 10:58:53 AM	N/A
6	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:00:29 AM	N/A.
7	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:00:46 AM	N/A
8	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:01:27 AM	N/A
9	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 11:02:16 AM	N/A
10	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/22/12 01:48:03 AM	N/A
11	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 09:40:03 PM	N/A
12	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 09:42:12 PM	N/A
13	Outgoing	2025699302	Grodi	12/21/12 11:20:15 PM	N/A
14	Outgoing	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 03:23:10 AM	N/A
15	Outgoing	2405017192	My Baby Girl	12/21/12 11:42:38 PM	N/A
16	Outgoing	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 06:52:41 AM	N/A
17	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:41:32 AM	N/A
18	Outgoing	2024227057	Midnight	12/22/12 12:01:55 AM	N/A
19	Outgoing	2024227057	Midnight	12/22/12 12:10:46 AM	N/A
20	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:04:28 AM	N/A
21	Outgoing	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 12:32:04 AM	N/A
22	Outgoing	2022399022	Tfoool	12/22/12 01:38:43 AM	N/A
23	Outgoing	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 12:44:45 AM	N/A

Phone Missed Calls List

CLOG MD5 Hash: FBC3400815C8CC758AC2717E852953D5

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 177 of 359

Examination Report Page 35 of 36

CLOG SHA256 Hash: 378072C9 026094D DD4B14C 00F4DC9 DD8C03A E10F665 C591001 E0992DC 924CAF4

#	Туре	Number	Name	Date & Time	Duration
1	Missed	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 12:36:14 PM	N/A
2	Missed	3016559013	Callasapvolvo	12/22/12 01:00:19 PM	N/A
3	Missed	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 01:03:13 PM	N/A
4	Missed	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 01:50:40 PM	N/A
5	Missed	2022150047	Erika	12/22/12 02:03:55 PM	N/A
6	Missed	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 02:27:45 PM	N/A
7	Missed	2025340021	N/A	12/22/12 02:30:21 PM	N/A
8	Missed	3016559013	Callasapvolvo	12/22/12 04:27:09 PM	N/A
9	Missed	2025699302	Grodi	12/22/12 11:16:43 AM	N/A
10	Missed	2023167295	Mom	12/22/12 11:27:22 AM	N/A
11	Missed	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 11:29:57 AM	N/A
12	Missed	2024227057	Midnight	12/22/12 11:32:10 AM	N/A
13	Missed	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 11:33:22 AM	N/A
14	Missed	2022002815	Blacks	12/22/12 11:35:25 AM	N/A
15	Missed	2022461752	Ms.Taylor	12/22/12 11:53:40 AM	N/A
16	Missed	2022150047	Erika	12/22/12 12:07:14 PM	N/A
17	Missed	3013402078	Callasapvolvo	12/22/12 12:18:09 PM	N/A
18	Missed	2022399022	Tfoool	12/21/12 11:53:06 PM	N/A

^{*} Phonebook name lookup used to retrieve names

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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 178 of 359

Examination Report

Page 36 of 36

#	Information	MetaData	Image
1	File Name: 270A0028.jpg File Path: brew/shared/fmgr/My Albums/270A0028.jpg File Size: 198639 Bytes File Date/Time: 12/17/12 01:47:34 AM (GMT) MD5: 52ABAB3F509F20D782DD D0B16636A87D SHA256: AA0F1A33 EFF6032 2942E15 8C76798 383A423 544E653 9A66595 B5BDF18 F3A562B	Resolution: 72x72 (unit: inch) Pixel Resolution: 1280x960 Camera Make: Boost Mobile Camera Model: Juno Date/Time: 2012:12:16 20:47:17	

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 179 of 359

Folder Keith Reed

Name: 10222013

Alexandria

Alexandria

Alexandria

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Alexandria

Detention Center

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01-19-2013

01-19-2013

13:39:23

13:10:02

10:22:24

09:51:14

09:19:48

08:49:01

21:52:35

21:21:19

21:18:17

SITE NAME CALL TIME PARTY NAME TERM CODE KEITH Alexandria 01-22-2013 2405017192 4CF-8 242683 1763 Caller Hang up REED **Detention Center** 12:16:09 Alexandria 01-22-2013 KEITH 2405017192 60 4CF-7 242683 Caller Hang up 1 **Detention Center** 09:00:33 REED 01-21-2013 KEITH Alexandria 16 2405017192 1414 4CF-9 242683 Caller Hang up **Detention Center** 21:22:01 REED 01-21-2013 KEITH Alexandria 2405017192 4CF-9 242683 ц 1773 Caller Hang up **Detention Center** 20:51:14 REED 01-21-2013 KEITH Alexandria 16 2405017192 584 4CF-10 242683 Caller Hang up REED **Detention Center** 20:08:49 Alexandria 01-21-2013 KEITH 16 2405017192 1782 4CF-6 242683 Caller Hang up REED **Detention Center** 10:07:18 Alexandria 01-20-2013 KEITH 18 2405017192 606 4CF-7 242683 Caller Hang up 22:36:09 REED **Detention Center** Alexandria 01-20-2013 KEITH 242683 2405017192 1778 4CF-7 Caller Hang up 22:05:33 REED **Detention Center** 01-20-2013 KEITH Alexandria 2405017192 4CF-7 242683 Caller Hang up 1 1763 REED **Detention Center** 21:35:14 01-20-2013 KEITH Alexandria Called party 2405017192 1770 4CF-6 242683 REED **Detention Center** 15:00:53 hangup 01-20-2013 Alexandria KEITH 800097370122 1034 242683 Caller Hang up Inmate 26 14:09:07 REED **Detention Center** 01-20-2013 KEITH Alexandria 800097370122 11 242683 16 Inmate 26 Caller Hang up **Detention Center** 14:08:42 REED 01-20-2013 KEITH Alexandria 242683 800097370124 1173 Caller Hang up 14 Inmate 27 **Detention Center** 14:06:31 REED

800097370122 1749

800097370122 1749

1772

1756

1800

1786

381

1800

49

2405017192

2405017192

2405017192

2405017192

2405017192

2024830182

2405017192

Customer Alexandria Detention Center,

ORIGINATING

KEITH

REED

Inmate 26

Inmate 26

4CF-1

4CF-1

4CF-1

4CF-1

4CF-1

4CF-1

4CF-1

242683

242683

242683

242683

242683

242683

242683

242683

242683

Caller Hang up

Caller Hang up

Caller Hang up

Caller Hang up

exceeded

hangup

exceeded

Called party

Caller Hang up

Caller Hang up

Call duration limit

Call duration limit

: VA

Creation 2013-01-22 Date: 12:58:53

> GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 17-5 1:13CR48

Appeal: 13-4835

1755

4AB-3

242683

REED

Caller Hang up

2405017192

Detention Center

23:04:20

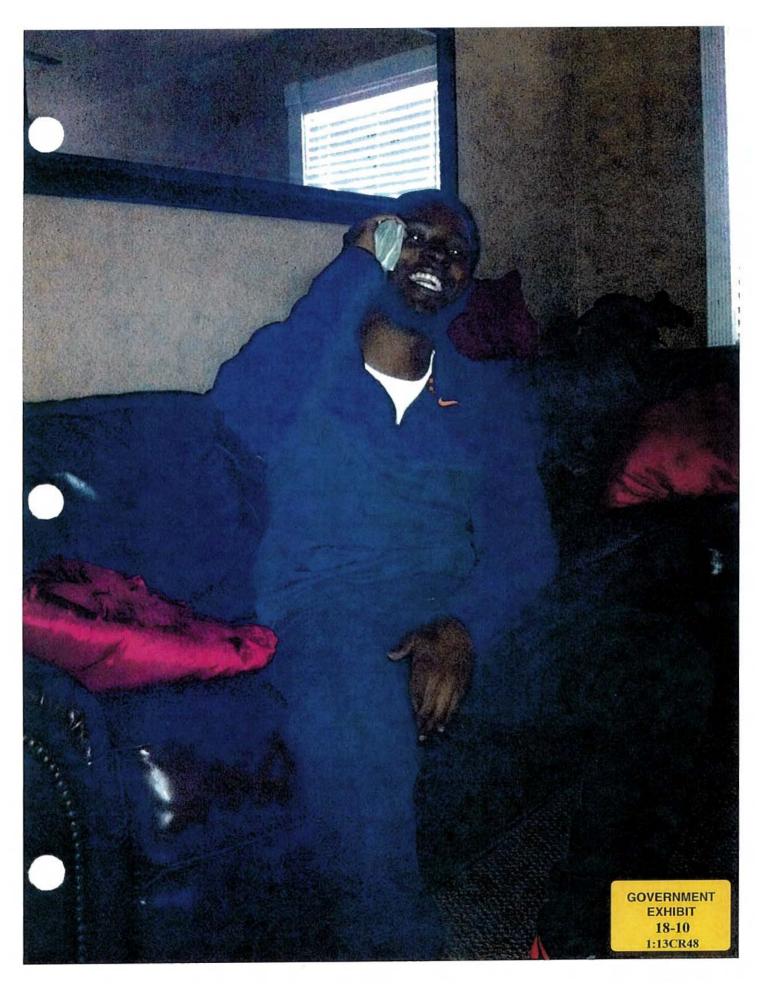
1	Alexandria Detention Center	01-12-2013 00:38:17	2405017192	789	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
1	Alexandria Detention Center	01-12-2013 00:07:49	2405017192	1768	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-11-2013 23:36:33	2405017192	1787	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-11-2013 23:05:27	2405017192	1800	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-11-2013 13:24:31	2022150047	1800	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-11-2013 12:57:39	2405017192	1399	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 15:28:47	800097370108	557	Inmate 19	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 14:59:27	800097370108	1749	Inmate 19	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 12:53:56	2405017192	1365	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 12:23:30	2405017192	1754	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 11:52:09	2405017192	1777	4AB-3	KEITH '	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 11:20:33	2405017192	1 7 87	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-10-2013 00:11:07	2405017192	1800	4G-9	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-09-2013 23:40:42	2405017192	1767	4G-9	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-09 -2013 23:09:57	2405017192	1749	4G-9	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-09-2013 00:01:23	2405017192	1800	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
増	Alexandria Detention Center	01-08-2013 23:30:26	2405017192	1800	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-08-2013 00:34:01	2405017192	712	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-08-2013 00:03:32	2405017192	1768	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-07-2013 23:36:21	2405017192	1546	4AB-1	KEITH REED	242683	3-way call detected
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-07-2013 23:05:15	2405017192	1800	4AB-1	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-07-2013 09:59:11	2405017192	562	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	01-07-2013 00:13:00	2405017192	1294	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-06-2013 23:40:05	2405017192	1768	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Called party hangup
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-06-2013 23:08:59	2405017192	1800	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Call duration limit exceeded

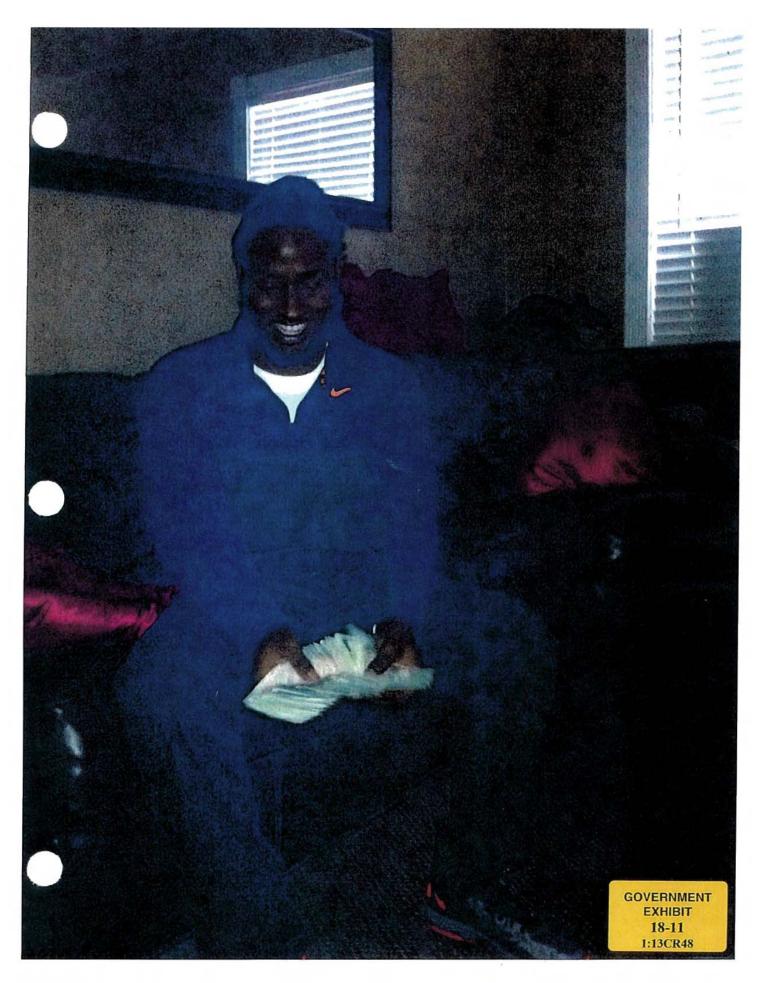
哺	Alexandria Detention Center	01-02-2013 17:24: 2 8	2405017192	570	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Called party hangup
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-02-2013 00:38:43	2405017192	1399	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-02-2013 00:08:14	2405017192	1767	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
. 14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-01-2013 23:37:52	2405017192	1761	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	01-01-2013 23:07:14	2405017192	1775	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-01-2013 17:36:37	2405017192	471	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-01-2013 00:49:26	2405017192	804	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	01-01-2013 00:19:11	2405017192	1755	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-31-2012 23:39:02	2405017192	1765	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-31-2012 23:07:29	2405017192	1794	4AB-3	KEITH	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-31-2012 00:39:50	2405017192	1244	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-31-2012 00:09:32	2405017192	1757	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-30-2012 23:38:34	2405017192	1790	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	12-30-2012 23:05:40	2405017192	1777	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	12-30-2012 00:36:39	2405017192	1481	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
帽.	Alexandria Detention Center	12-30-2012 00:06:32	2405017192	1748	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-29-2012 23:35:29	2405017192	1781	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
增	Alexandria Detention Center	12-29-2012 23:04:40	2405017192	1789	4AB-3	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
16	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 23:42:08	2405017192	767	Booking 2	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 23:11:39	2405017192	1760	Booking 2	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 22:41:13	2405017192	1762	Booking 2	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 18:07:07	2405017192	610	Booking 2	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 17:36:01	2405017192	1761	Booking 2	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
4	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 17:27:56	2405017192	297	Booking A	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up
14"	Alexandria Detention Center	12-28-2012 17:20:12	2405017192	259	Booking A	KEITH REED	242683	Caller Hang up

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 185 of 359

Alexandria 12-28-2012 2405017192 268 Booking A KEITH REED 242683 Caller Hang up

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 186 of 359





Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3

Filed: 05/07/2014

2014 Pg: 188 of 359

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 45

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CELLULAR ANALYSIS SURVEY TEAM



Cellular Analysis

240-355-8256 202-239-9022 202-594-4127 202-510-4853 Special Agent Kevin R. Horan FBI HQ CID, Violent Crimes Unit Cellular Analysis Survey Team (CAST) Report for the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Virginia

June 2, 2013

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 189 of 359

June 2, 2625

INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

CASE FACTS: There are three separate incidents that were analyzed for this report. According to information provided by the United States Attorney's Office, the following events occurred:

- Beauregard St., Apt. 103, Fairfax County, VA. The subjects took money from the business and fled the area in a silver Jeep Cherokee. Keith 1). On December 7, 2012, at approximately 8:03 PM, three armed masked men entered Abdul Communications (VVM Incorporated), 4810 Reed, Tobias Dyer, Stanley Winston and Anthony Cannon are suspects in this crime.
- 2). On December 9, 2012, at approximately 6:15 AM, three armed masked men entered Shoppers Food Warehouse, 3801 Jefferson Davis Highway, Alexandria, VA. The subjects took money from the business and fled the area in a blue Jeep Liberty. Keith Reed, Tobias Dyer, Stanley Winston and Anthony Cannon are suspects in this crime.
- authorities to the area of 1501 38th Street SE, Washington, DC, where four subjects were arrested. The following cell phones were located on Randolph St, Arlington, VA and announced a bank robbery. The subjects took funds from the teller area and the bank vault before fleeing in each subject at the time of their arrest; 240-355-8256 (Keith Reed), 202-239-9022 (Tobias Dyer), 202-594-4127 (Stanley Winston). The 3). On December 22, 2012, at approximately 9:57 AM, three armed masked men entered the Navy Federal Credit Union located at 875 N. a dark colored Jeep Liberty. Included with the funds taken from the bank were three GPS tracking devices. The tracking devices lead forth subject, Anthony Cannon, did not have a cell phone on him when arrested.

FARGET CELL PHONE INFORMATION

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER:</u> The phones relevant to this investigation received service from the following:

SPRINT WIRELESS 6480 Sprint Parkway Overland Park, Kansas 66251

VERIZON WIRELESS 180 Washington Valley Road Bedminster, NJ 07921

> T-MOBIL.E 4 Sylvan Way Parsippany, NJ 07054

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 190 of 359

June 2, 2012 SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION: (Parentheses indicate service provider & subscriber)

240-355-8256 – (Sprint) (Unavailable) 202-239-9022 – (Sprint) (Unavailable) 202-594-4127 – (T-Mobile) (Prepaid) 202-510-4853 – (Verizon) (Prepaid)

TYPE OF RECORDS BEING ANALYZED: Call Detail Records (CDRs)

SOURCE FROM WHICH RECORDS ACQUIRED: Call detail records relevant to this investigation were provided (in electronic format) to SA Kevin Horan by the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Virginia, on March 7, 2013.

DATE & TIME RANGE USED FOR ANAYISIS: 1). December 7, 2012, 5:00 PM - 9:00 PM; 2). December 9, 2012, 5:00 AM - 7:00 AM; 3). December 22, 2012, 5:00 AM-11:00 AM.

REQUESTING INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF ANALYSIS: The United States Attorney's Office requested that call detail records for four (4) cellular phones belonging to subjects of this investigation be analyzed to show where the phones were geolocated at the date(s) and time(s) used for this analysis.

BASIC PRINCIPALS UTILIZED IN RECORD ANALYSIS

TECHNOLOGY

Cell phones are RADIOS that use RADIO FREQUENCIES to communicate. Some additional facts:

- Cell phones (when "on") constantly scan their environment looking for the best signal from the tower.
- The best signal generally comes from the tower that is CLOSEST to the phone, or in its direct LINE OF SIGHT.
- The tower with the best signal is the one the handset will use for service, this is the serving cell and will be used to make and receive
- The phone will use the serving cell to make/receive calls.
- The phone "sees" other towers around the SERVING CELL and will constantly measure those signal strengths. However, the phone will not randomly reselect to an adjacent tower unless the tower is on its "neighbor list" which is controlled by the network service

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 191 of 359

June 2, 2012

call, the phone will "handoff" the call to the next cell site/sector. Therefore some service providers, such as SPRINT and AT&T, show a As the phone moves, it will choose a new serving cell based on signal strength and neighbor list. If this occurs while the phone is in a 'beginning cell site" (call originated) and an "ending cell site" (call ended) in their records. provider. This allows the network to accurately manage and control the subscribers.

CELL SITES AND SECTORS

Cell towers (also known as CELL SITES or BASE TRANSCEIVER STATIONS) come in all shapes and sizes and can be located anywhere (church steeples, water towers, sides of buildings, etc.).

- A typical cell tower has THREE, 120° sectors. The service provider sometimes labels the sectors numerically, such as 1, 2, 3, or ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA. Sector 1 (or Alpha) usually covers the NORTHERN sector of the tower, 2 (EAST), 3 (WEST)
- It is important to note that each BTS has its own unique identifier, this identifier is used to track which towers the handsets use and is like a fingerprint on the network. It is not duplicated anywhere else.
- The location of a cell tower is often determined by sales/marketing, capacity, improvement of coverage, or expansion/growth of a service provider. Generally there are more towers with overlapping coverage in urban areas; less towers (less coverage) in rural
- (depending on the environment) have a radius of approximately ONE or TWO MILES (greater or less distances are also common). specific area of coverage. As RF travels away from the tower, their strength (and distance) diminishes. A good illustration of this Antennas on cell towers have downward tilt and are pointed towards the earth. The antenna arrays are fine tuned to provide a principle is to think of a cell tower and the area that it covers as an upside down funnel. As a GENERAL RULE, most towers

ANALYSIS SECTION

METHOD OF CALL DETAIL RECORD ANALYSIS

The Analysis of the Call Detail Records (CDR) for the target phones was conducted March 7 through June 2, 2013. It should be noted the analysis conducted only placed the phones in specific locations, not a specific individual in a location.

The call activity on the target phones were analyzed using the CDRs provided by the service providers using the following methods:

1. The CDRs provided to SA Horan were viewed to determine the following:

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 192 of 359

June 2, 2013

A. Date and time of the call activity

B. Direction of travel (Incoming or outgoing)

The serving cell site for all calls made or received during the requested time period ن

Relationship (if any) between the target phones and other known phones relevant to this investigation D. Sector information
E. Relationship (if any) between the target phones and other k
F. SMS (Short Message Service) Text activity (if provided)
G. MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service) activity (if provided)
H. Data transactions (if provided)

All cell towers in the area for December 2012, were provided by the service providers to the FBI and then plotted on publicly available software (Microsoft Map Point, 2013 version) based on the latitude and longitude coordinates N

The serving cell site for specific calls identified on the CDRs were located and identified on the mapping software ന്

Sector information was determined for the specific calls as necessary including azimuth and beamwidth 4

Specific cell site areas of coverage were estimated and drawn on Map Point where applicable. Cell site sectors that correspond with cell phone activity are HIGHLIGHTED in COLOR on the map (EACH TARGET PHONE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT COLOR) r.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 193 of 359

ROBBERY NUMBER ONE

Abdul Communications (VVM, Inc), 4810 Beauregard St, 103, Fairfax County, VA

DECEMBER 7, 2012 8:03 PM

June 2, 2013

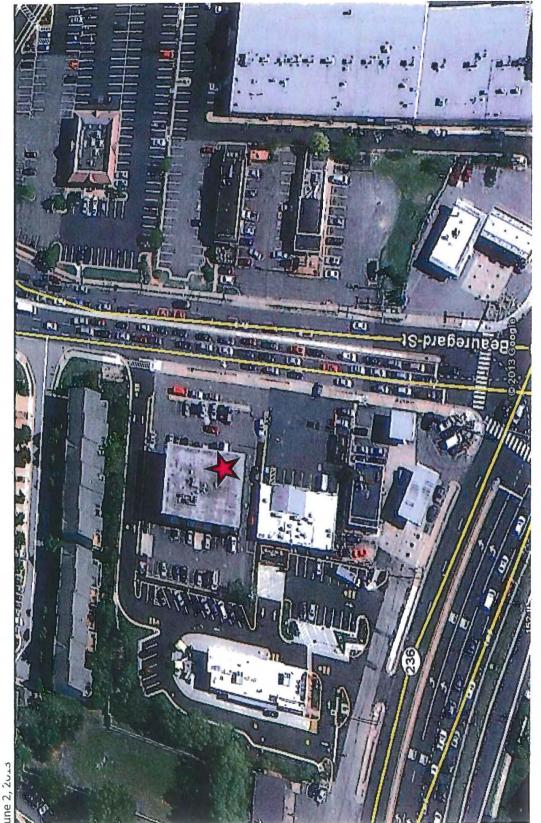


Figure 1: Abdul Communications (VVM Incorporated), 4810 Beauregard St., 103, Fairfax County, VA.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 195 of 359

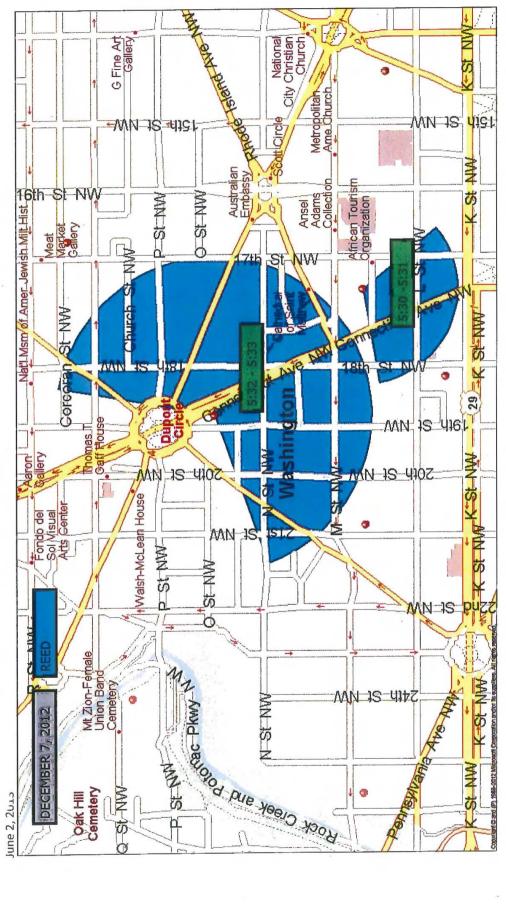


Figure 2: December 7, 2012 between 5:30 and 5:33 PM, four (4) OUTGOING CALLS to DYER.

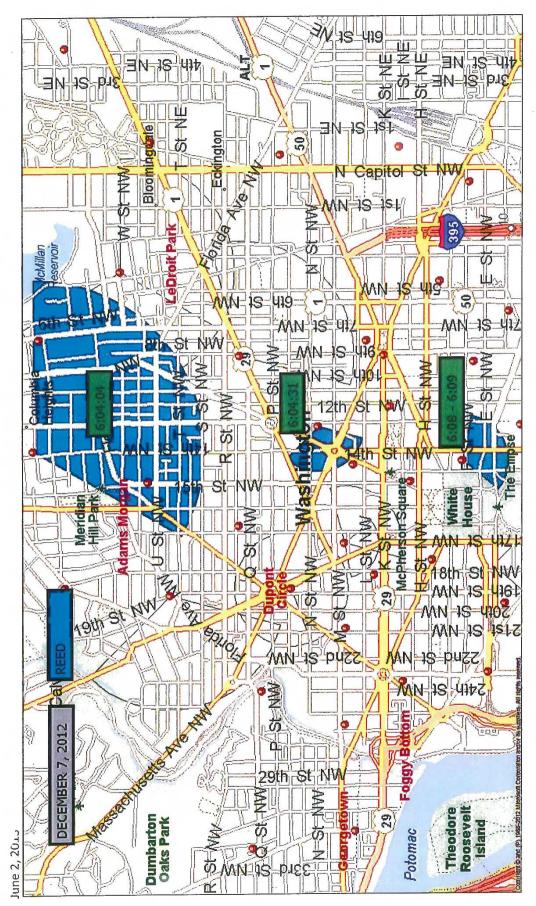


Figure 3: December 7, 2012 between 6:04:04 and 6:09 PM.

6

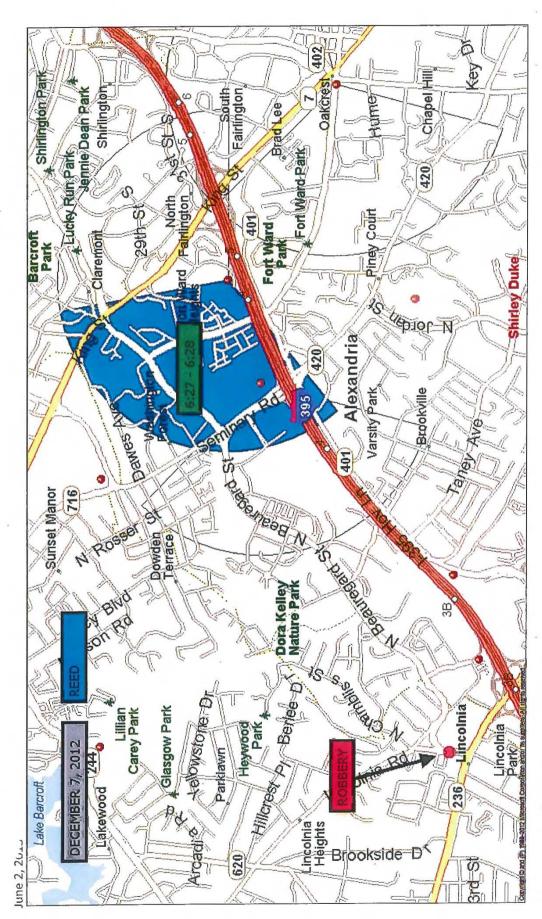


Figure 4: December 7, 2012 between 6:27 and 6:28 PM.

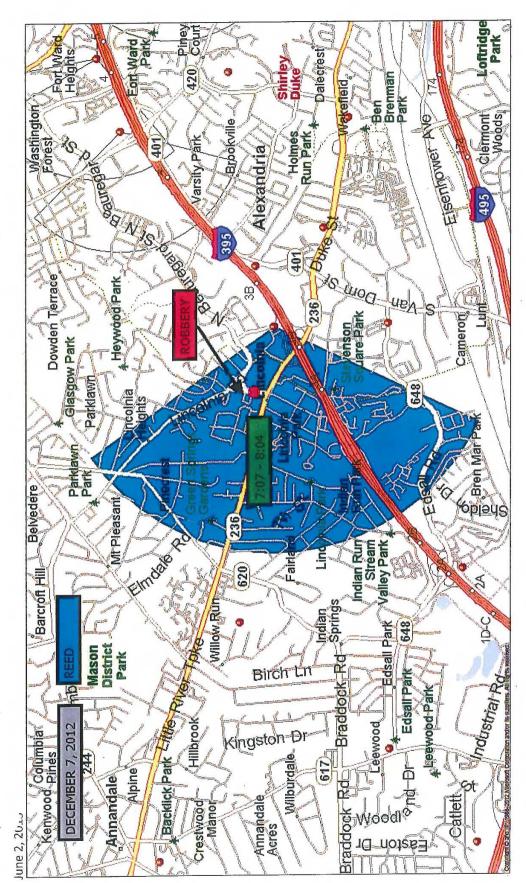


Figure 5: December 7, 2012 at 7:07, 8:03 and 8:04 PM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 199 of 359

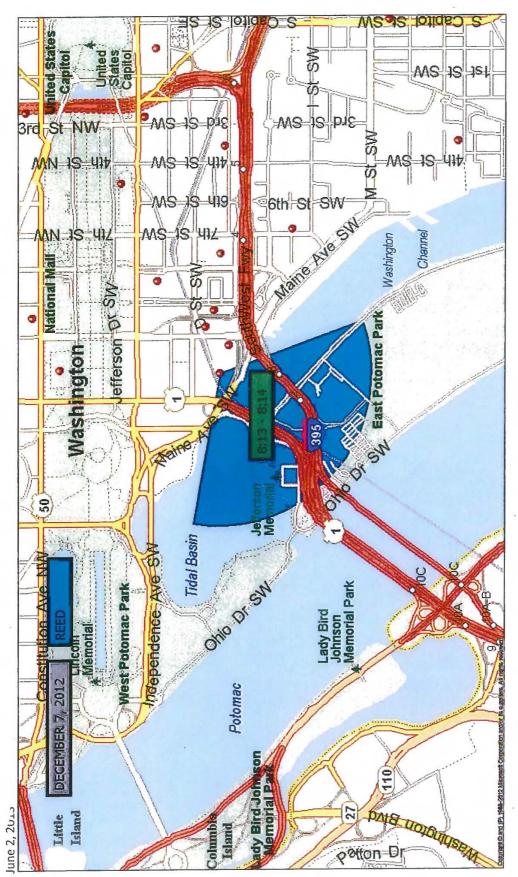


Figure 6: December 7, 2012 between 8:13 and 8:14PM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 200 of 359

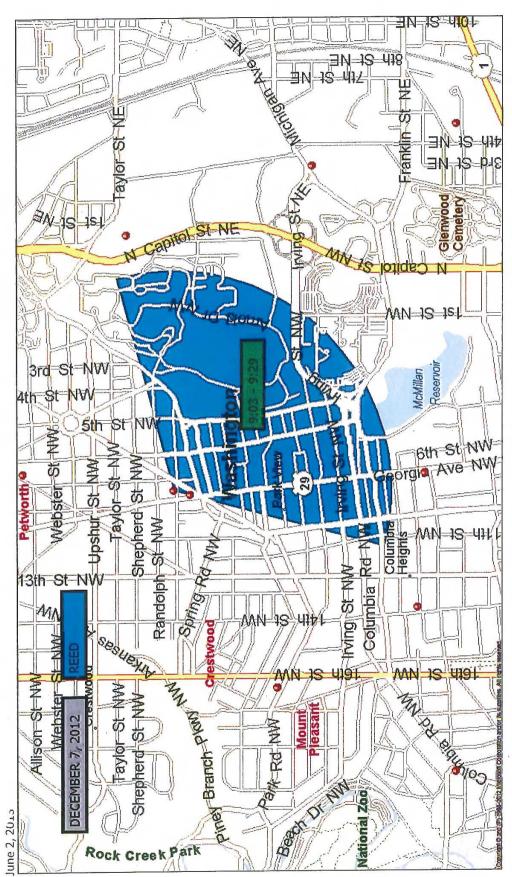


Figure 7: December 7, 2012 between 9:03 and 9:29 PM. At 9:03 PM, OUTGOING CALL to DYER; 9:06 PM INCOMING CALL from DYER; 9:10 PM OUTGOING CALL to DYER.

13

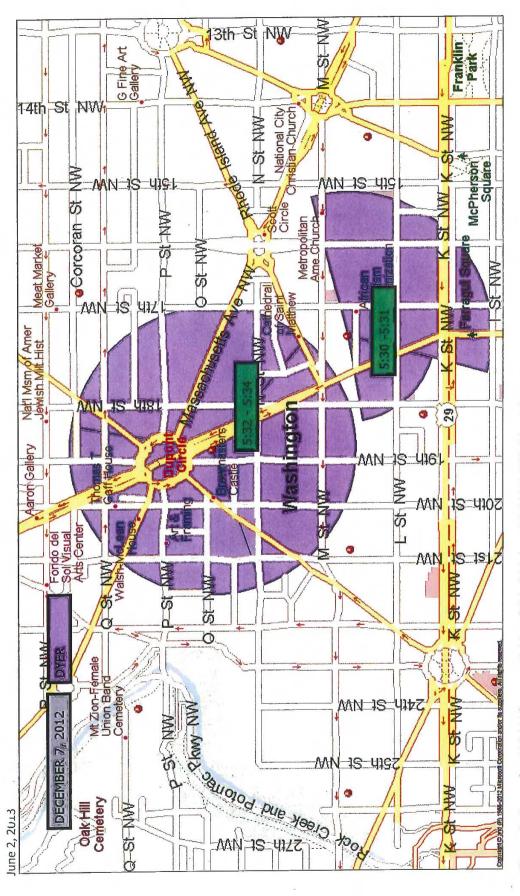


Figure 8: December 7, 2012 between 5:30 and 5:34 PM, four (4) INCOMING CALLS from REED.

14

Figure 9: December 7, 2012 between 5:44 and 5:45 PM.

15

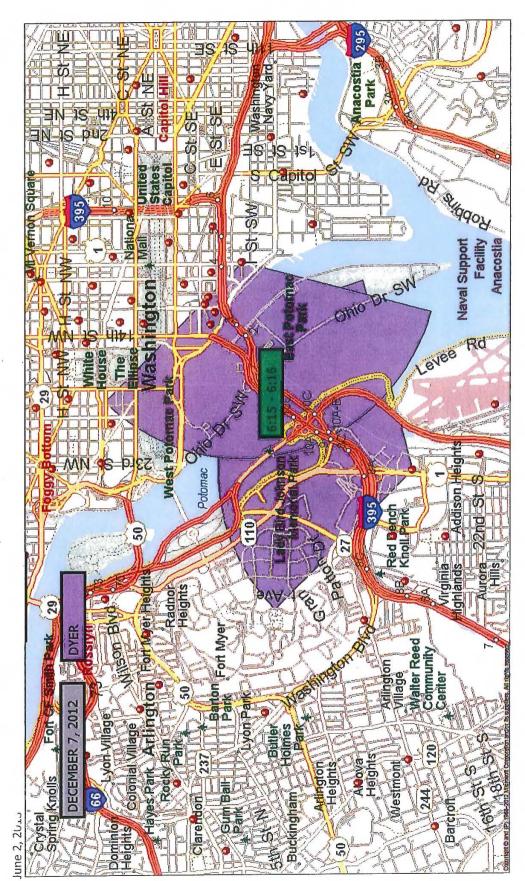
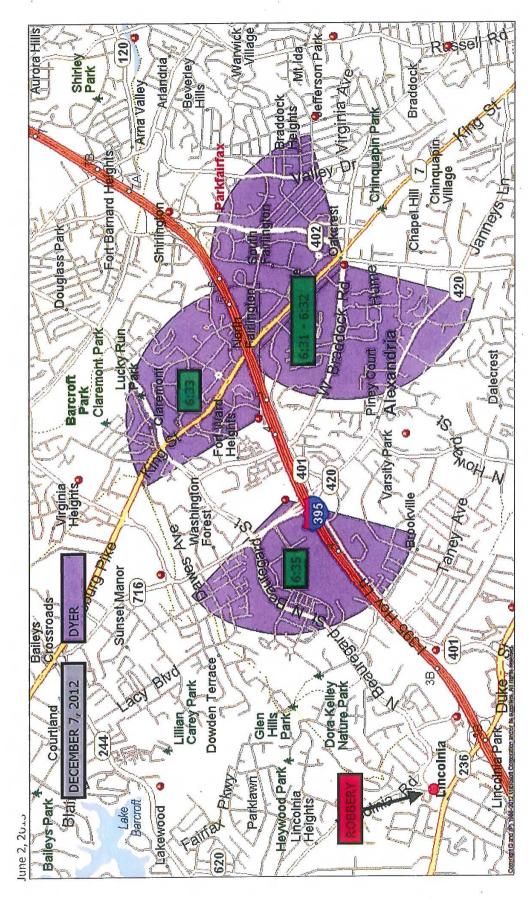


Figure 10: December 7, 2012 between 6:15 and 6:16 PM.



MESSAGES were sent/received during this period, including a 7:36 PM INCOMING TEXT from CANNON, and a 7:38 PM OUTGOING TEXT to CANNON. Figure 11: December 7, 2012 between 6:31 and 6:35 PM. There were no cell site registrations between 6:35 and 7:50 PM, however SMS TEXT

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 205 of 359

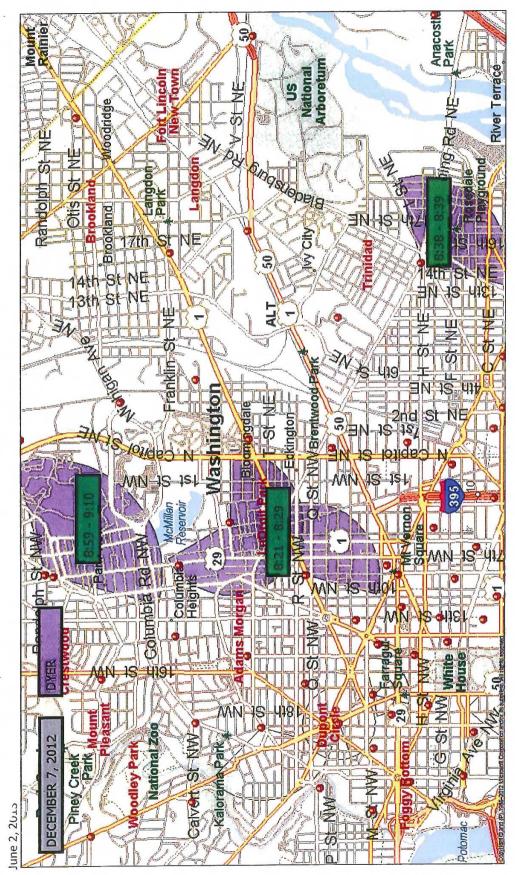


Figure 12: December 7, 2012 between 8:21 and 9:10 PM. At 9:03 PM, INCOMING CALL from REED; 9:06 PM OUTGOING CALL to REED.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 206 of 359



Figure 13: December 7, 2012 between 5:03 and 6:02 PM.



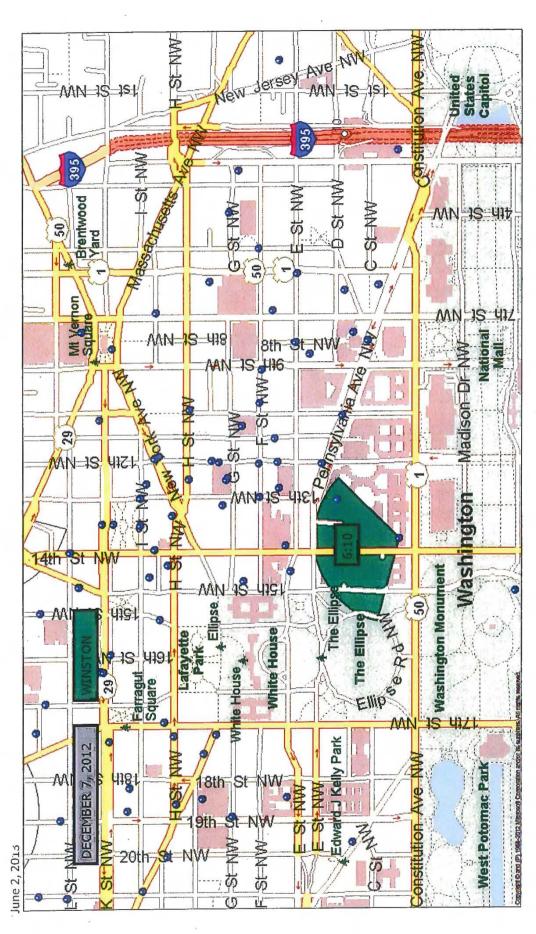


Figure 14: December 7, 2012 at 6:10 PM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 208 of 359

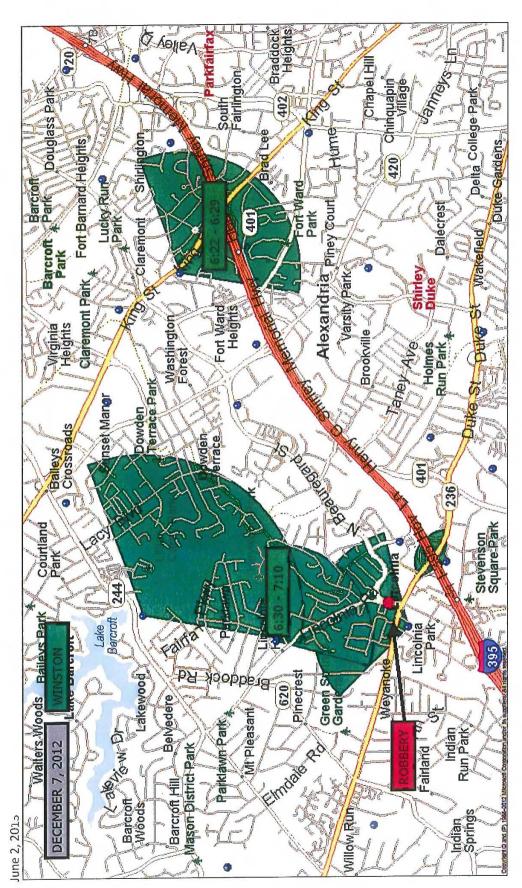


Figure 15: December 7, 2012 between 6:22 and 7:10 PM.

21

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 209 of 359

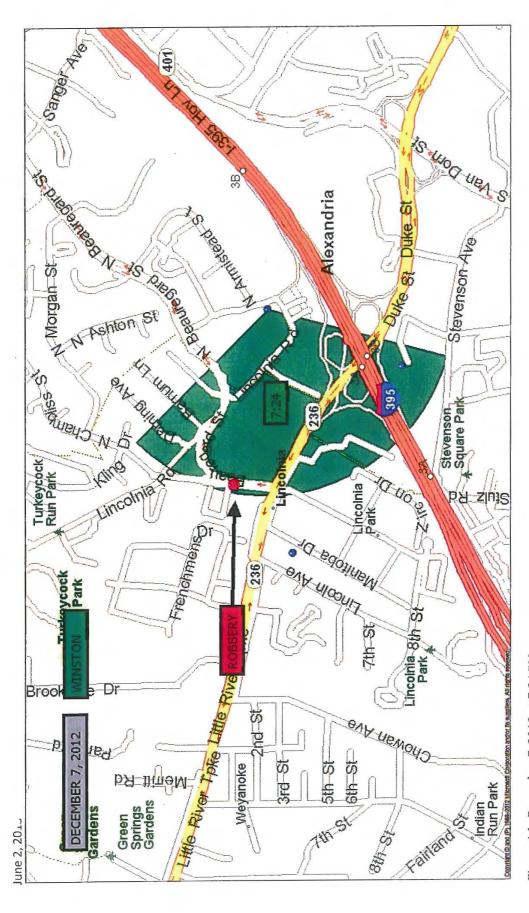


Figure 16: December 7, 2012 at 7:24 PM.

22

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 210 of 359

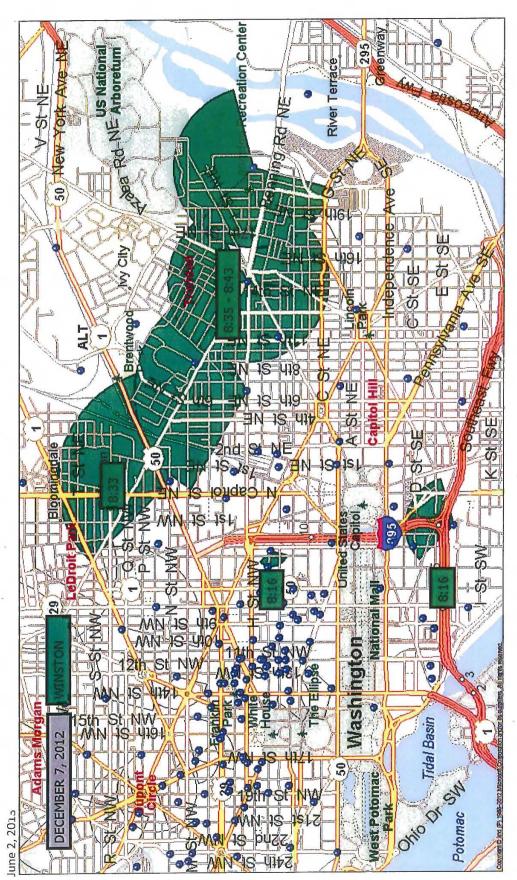
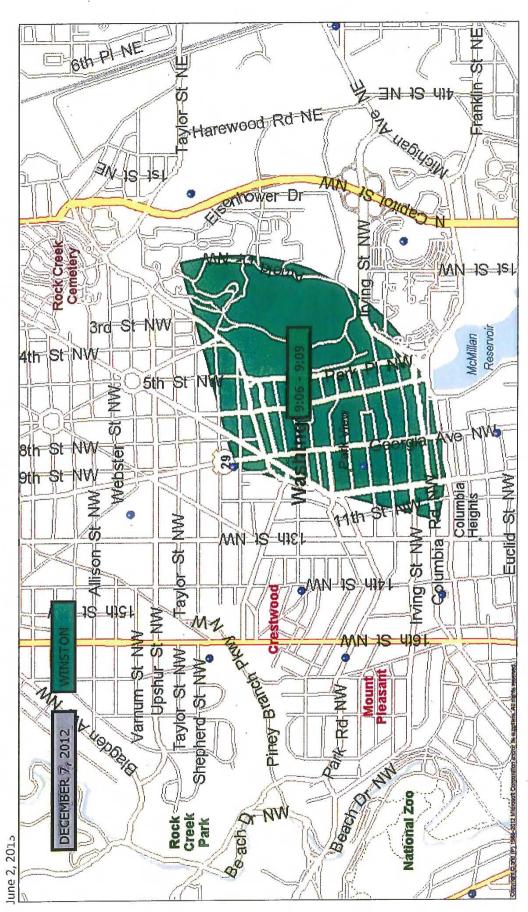


Figure 17: December 7, 2012 between 8:16 and 8:43 PM.

23



24

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 212 of 359

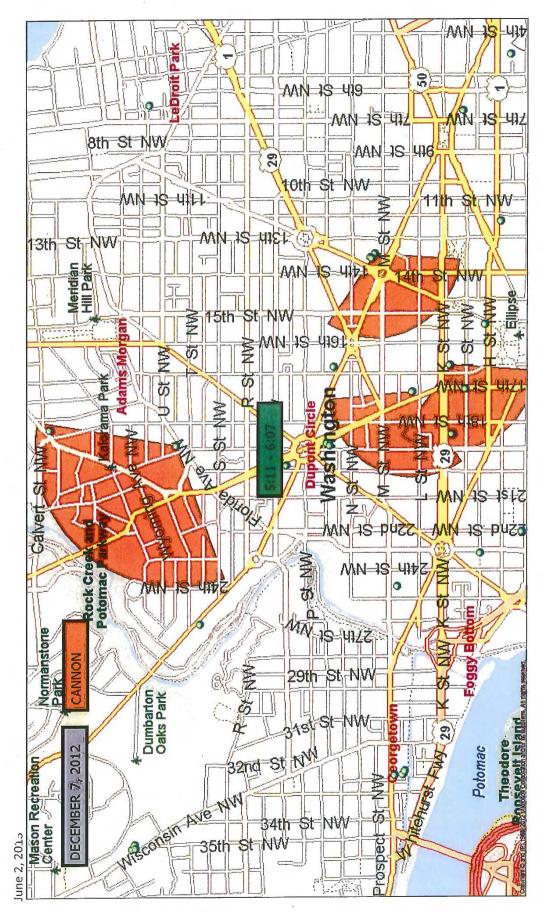


Figure 19: December 7, 2012 between 5:11 and 6:07 PM.

25

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 213 of 359

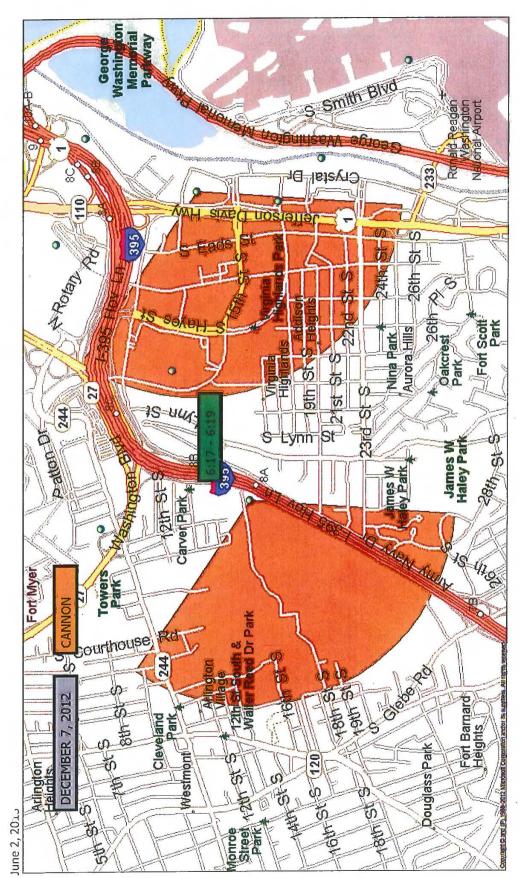


Figure 20: December 7, 2012 between 6:17 and 6:19 PM.

26

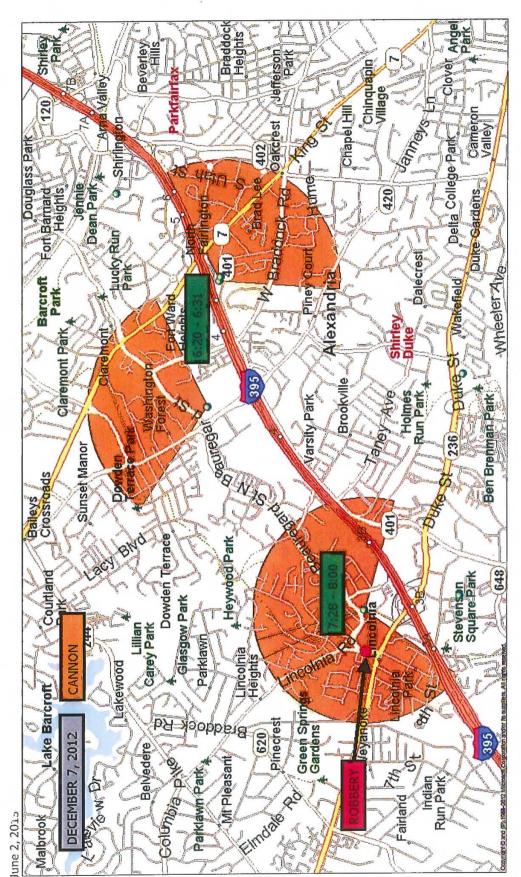


Figure 21: December 7, 2012 between 6:20 and 8:00 PM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 215 of 359

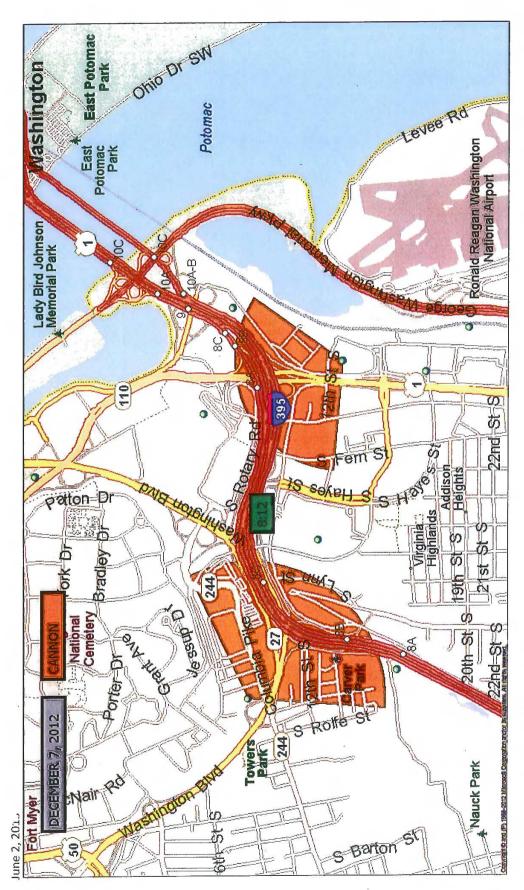


Figure 22: December 7, 2012 at 8:12 PM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 216 of 359

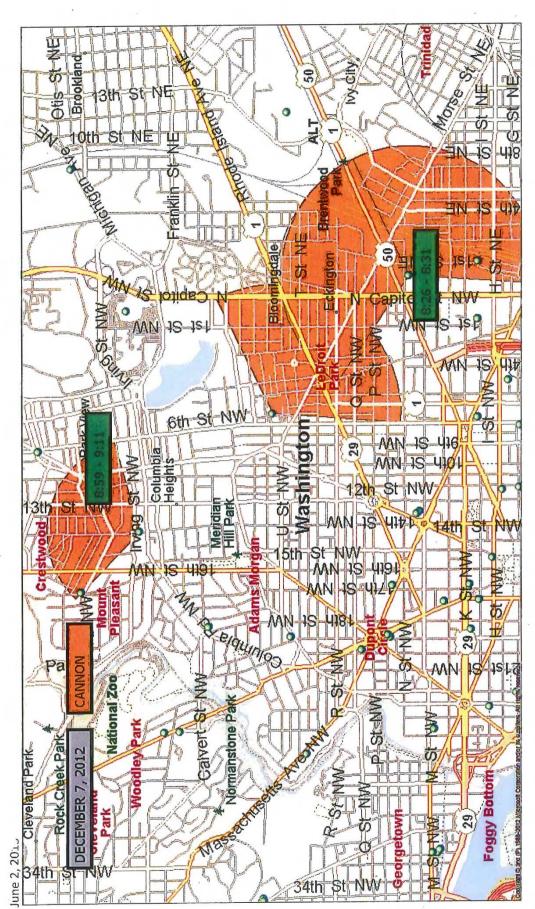


Figure 23: December 7, 2012 between 8:26 - 9:11 PM.

29

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 217 of 359

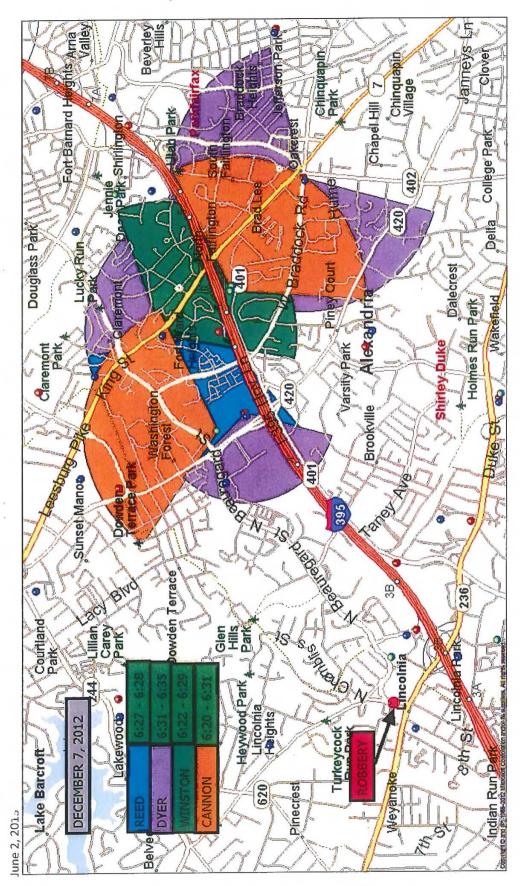


Figure 24: December 7, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones prior to the robbery.

Figure 25: December 7, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones at or near the time of the robbery.

31

June 2, 2015

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 219 of 359

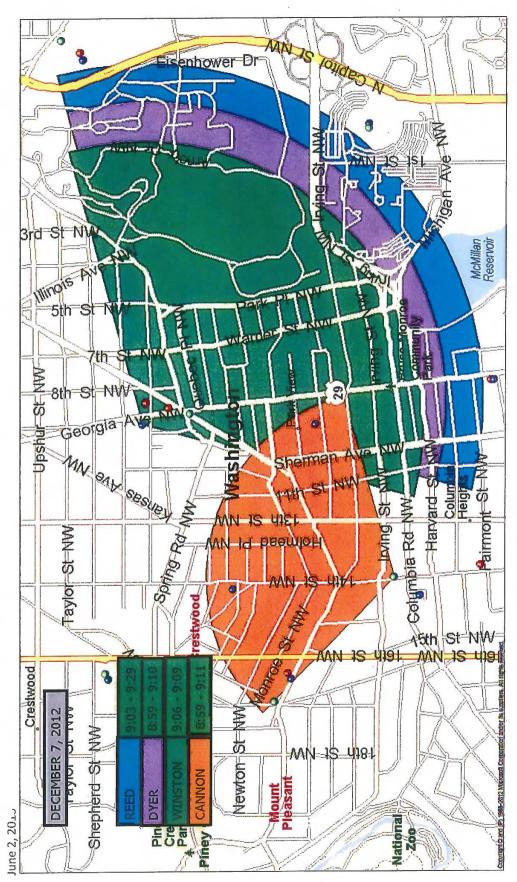


Figure 26: December 7, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones after the robbery.

Appeal: 13-4835 Pg: 220 of 359 Filed: 05/07/2014 Doc: 47-3

ROBBERY NUMBER TWO

Food Shoppers Warehouse, 3801 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Alexandria, VA

DECEMBER 9, 2012 6:15 AM

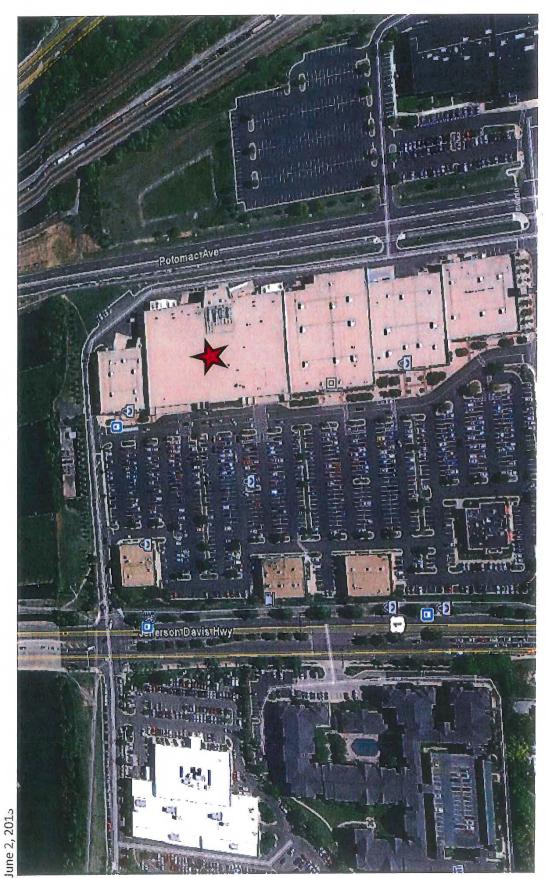


Figure 27: Shoppers Food Warehouse, 3801 Jefferson Davis Highway, Alexandria, VA.

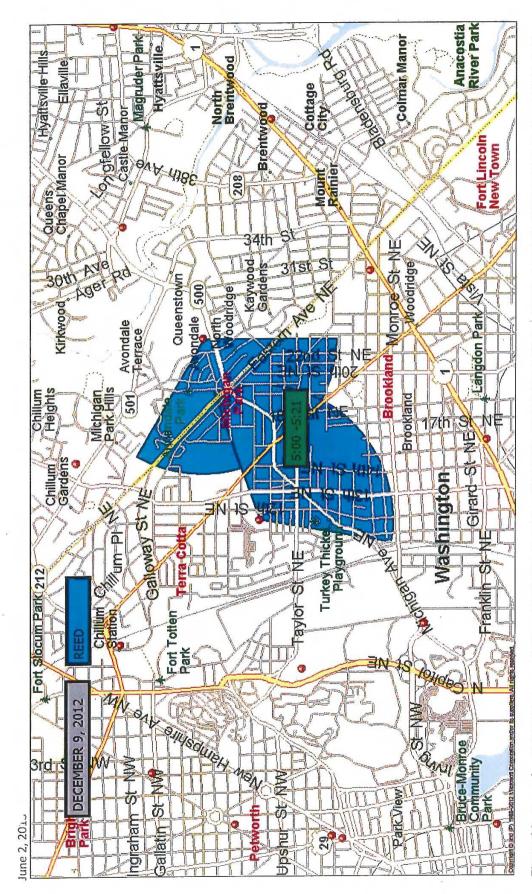


Figure 28: December 9, 2012 between 5:02 and 5:21 AM. At 5:00 and 5:10 AM, OUTGOING CALLS to DYER; 5:10 AM, INCOMING CALL from DYER; 5:19 AM and 5:20 AM, OUTGOING CALLS to DYER; 5:21 AM, OUTGOING CALL to CANNON.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 223 of 359

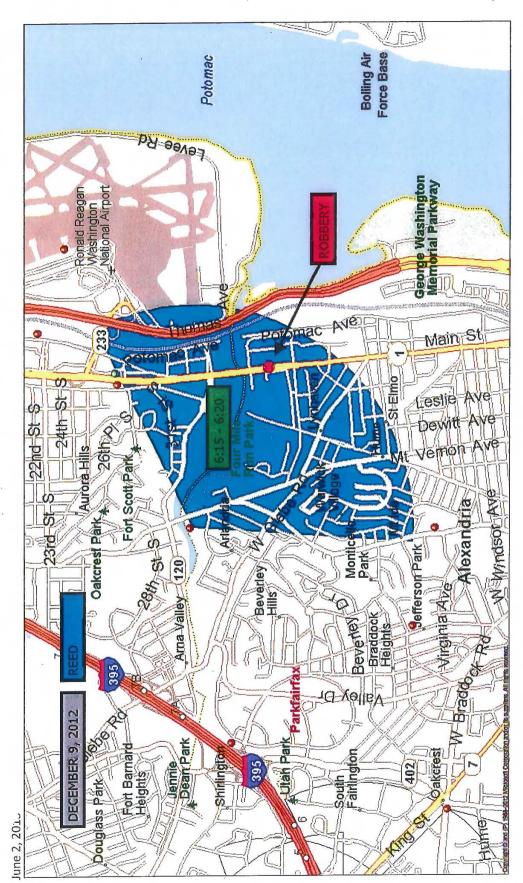


Figure 29: December 9, 2012 between 6:15 and 6:20 AM.

36

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 224 of 359

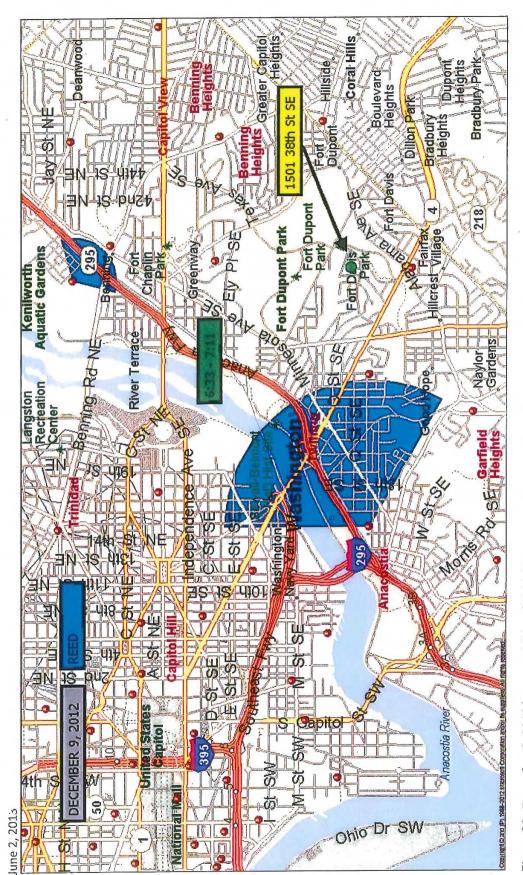
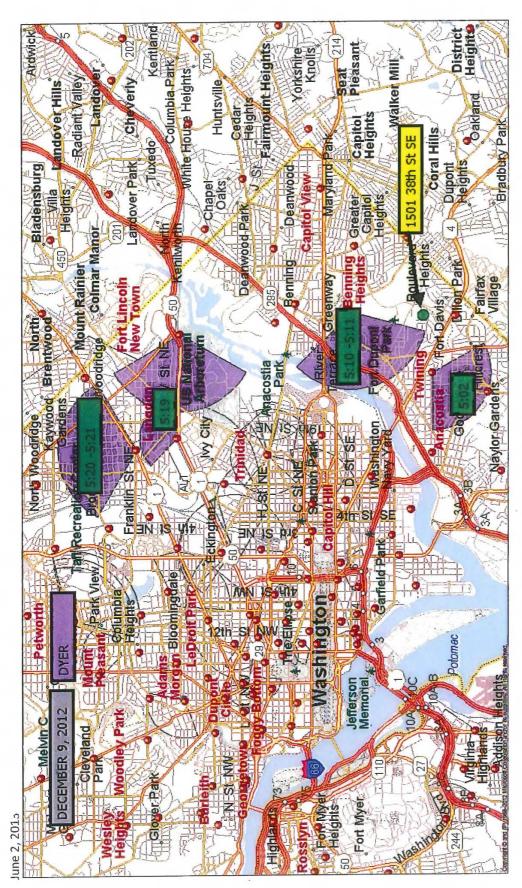


Figure 30: December 9, 2012 between 6:33 and 7:11 AM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 225 of 359



(routed to VOICEMAIL). The next cell site registration is 11:15 AM (5 hours after the robbery). It should be noted that this is consistent with WINSTON's Figure 31: December 9, 2012 between 5:02 and 5:21 AM. At 5:10 AM, OUTGOING CALL to REED; 5:19 AM and 5:20 AM, INCOMING CALLS from REED phone, which did not record any cell site activity between 4:45 and 11:10 AM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 226 of 359

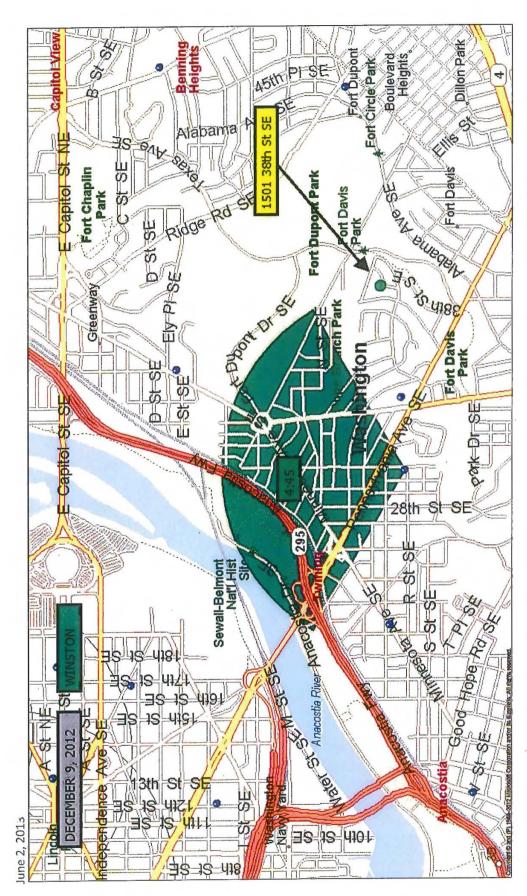


Figure 32: December 9, 2012 at 4:45 AM. The next cell site registration is 11:10 AM (Over 5 hours after the robbery). It should be noted that this is consistent with DYER's phone, which did not record any cell site activity between 5:20 and 11:15 AM.

Figure 33: December 9, 2012 between 5:03 and 5:11 AM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 228 of 359

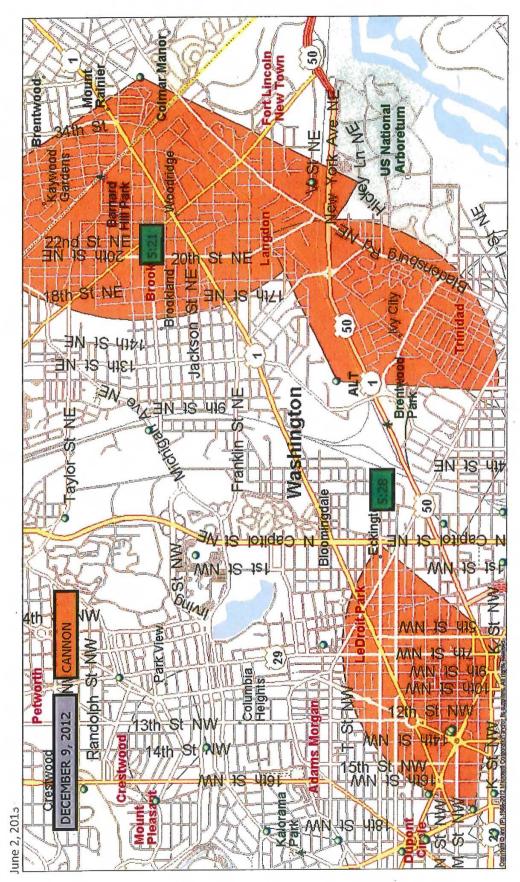


Figure 34: December 9, 2012 between 5:21 and 5:28 AM. At 5:21 AM, INCOMING CALL from REED.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 229 of 359

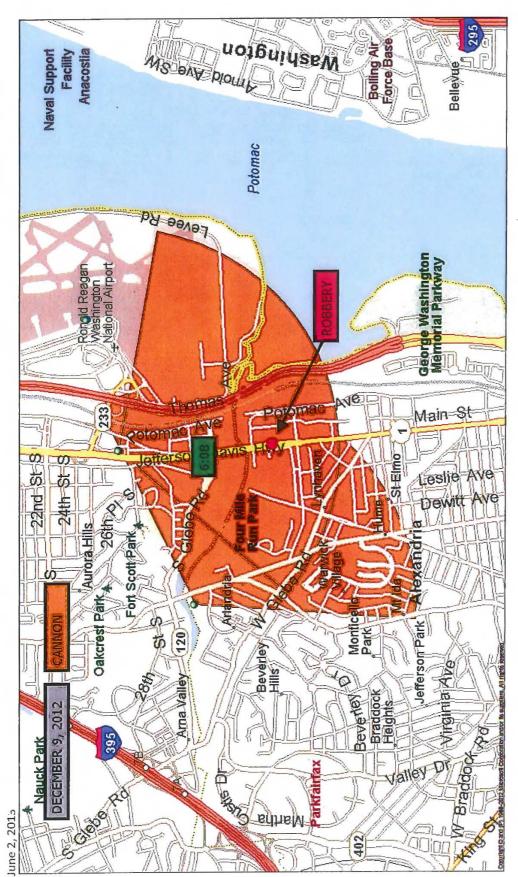


Figure 35: December 9, 2012 at 6:08 AM.

42

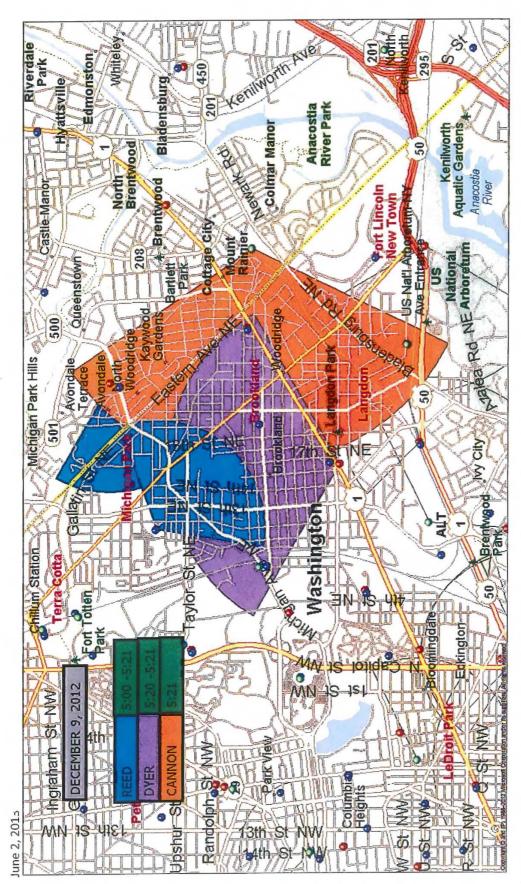


Figure 36: December 7, 2012 – Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones prior to the robbery

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 231 of 359

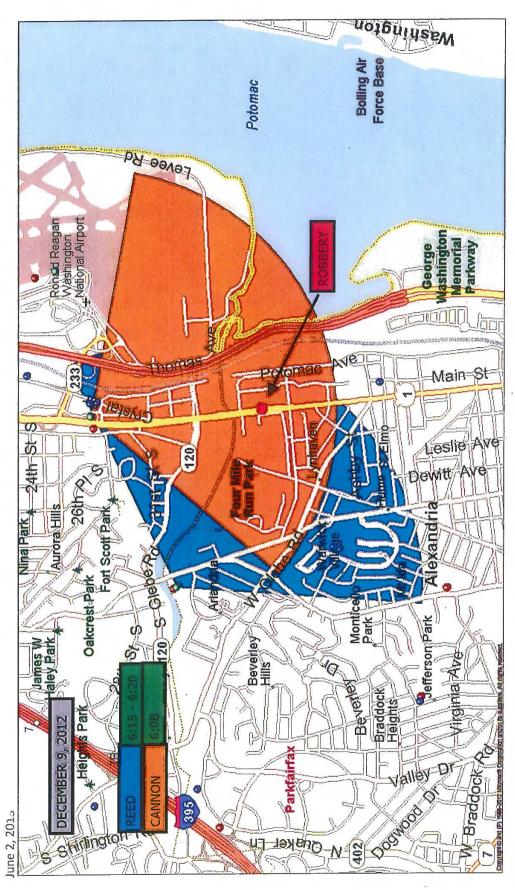


Figure 37: December 7, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones at or near the time of the robbery.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 232 of 359

ROBBERY NUMBER THREE

Navy Federal Credit Union, 875 North Randolph St., Arlington, VA

DECEMBER 22, 2012 9:75 AM

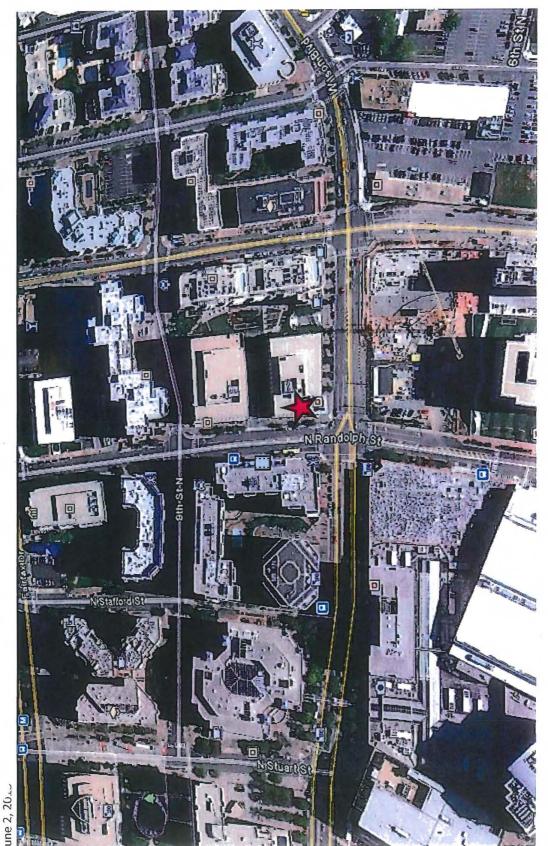


Figure 38: Navy Federal Credit Union, 875 N. Randolph St, Arlington, VA.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 234 of 359

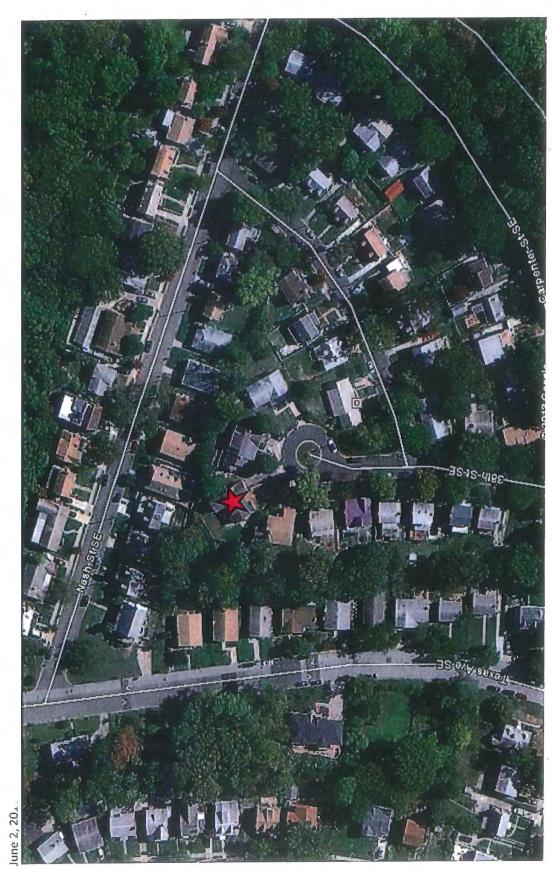
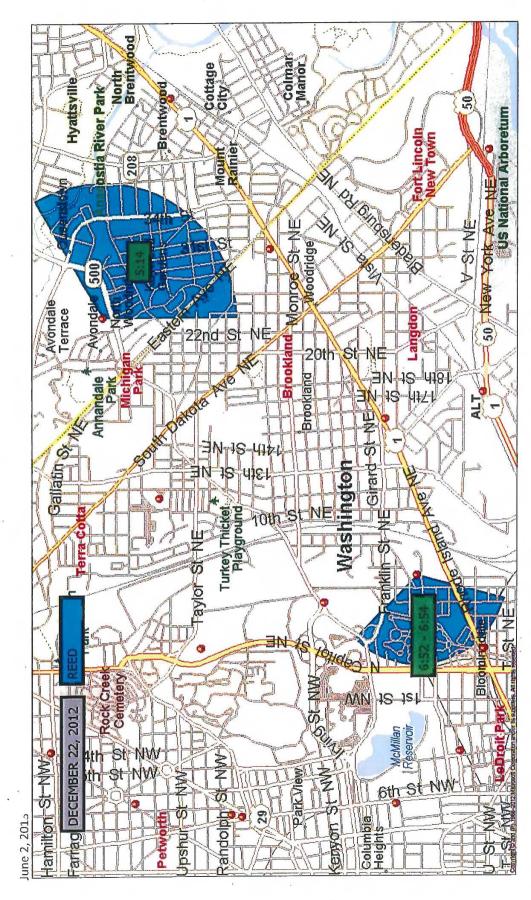


Figure 39: Anthony Cannon Residence, 1501 38th Street SE, Washington, D.C. (Location of arrest and search).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 235 of 359



received a number of INCOMING CALLS, all routed to voicemail, which would suggest the target phone was off. Routed calls do not show cell tower Figure 40: December 22, 2012 between 5:14 and 6:54 AM. At 5:14 AM, INCOMING CALL from DYER. Between 6:54 AM and 10:33 AM, the phone information.

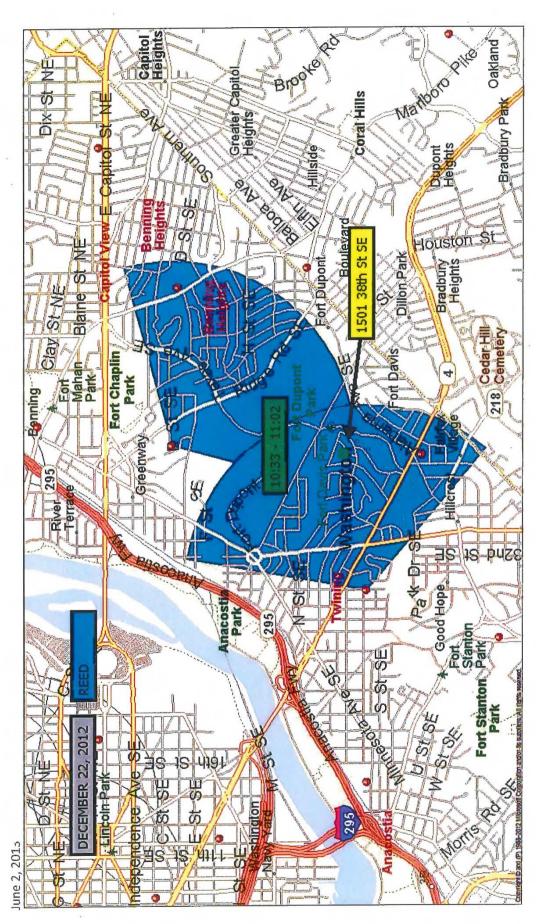


Figure 41: December 22, 2012 between 10:33 and 11:02 AM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 237 of 359

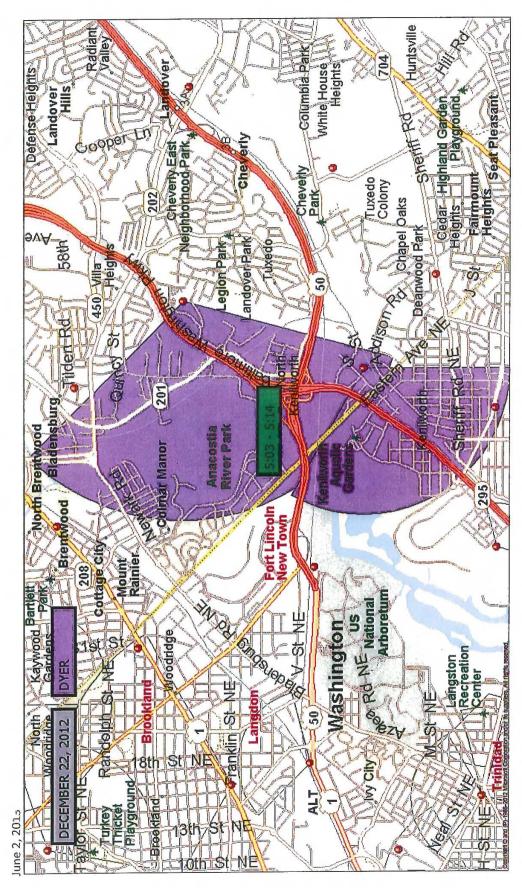


Figure 42: December 22, 2012 between 5:03 and 5:14 AM. At 5:12 AM, OUTGOING CALL to REED.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 238 of 359

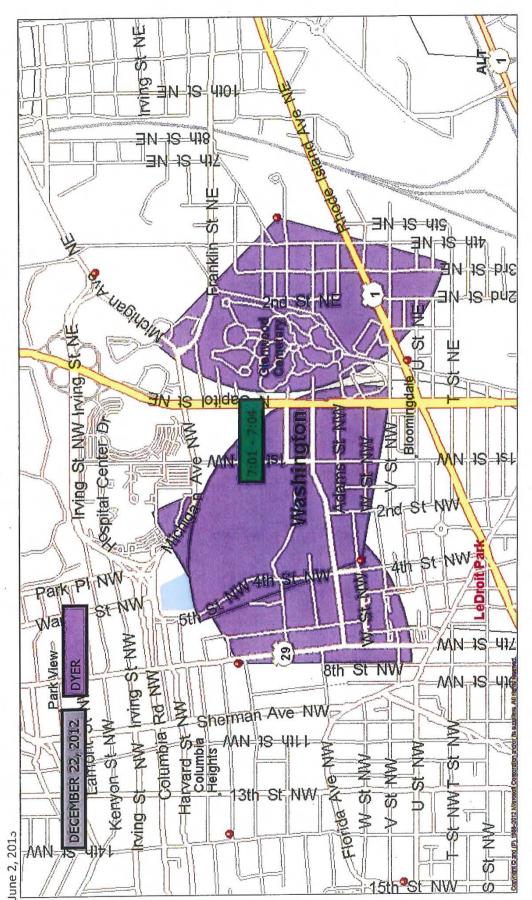


Figure 43: December 22, 2012 between 7:01 and 7:04 AM.

51

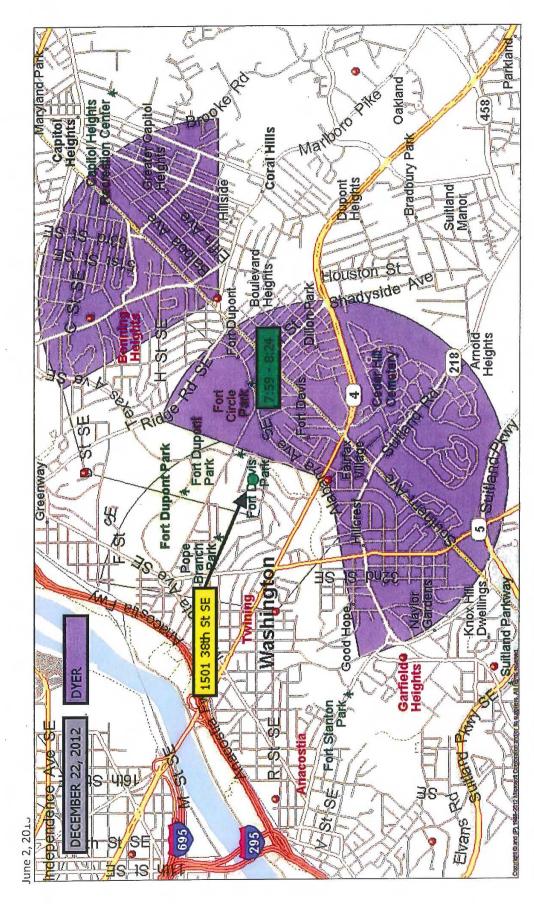


Figure 43: December 22, 2012 between 7:59 and 8:24 AM. At 7:59 AM, OUTGOING CALL to WINSTON; 8:18 AM, INCOMING CALL from WINSTON, 8:19, 8:20:07, 8:20:23 and 8:24 AM, four (4) OUTGOING CALLS to WINSTON. It should be noted that there were no calls or texts between 8:24 and 10:32 AM.

Figure 43: December 22, 2012 between 10:32 and 10:56 AM.

53

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 241 of 359

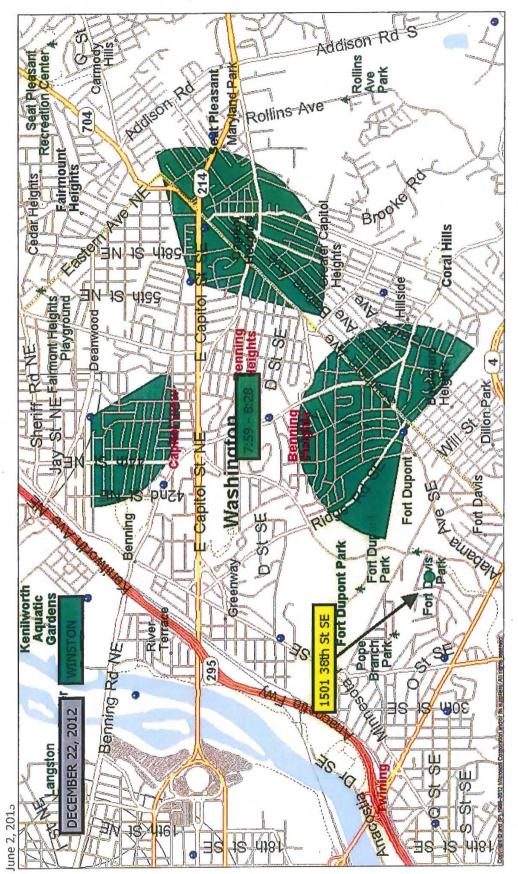


Figure 44: December 22, 2012 between 7:59 and 8:28 AM.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 242 of 359

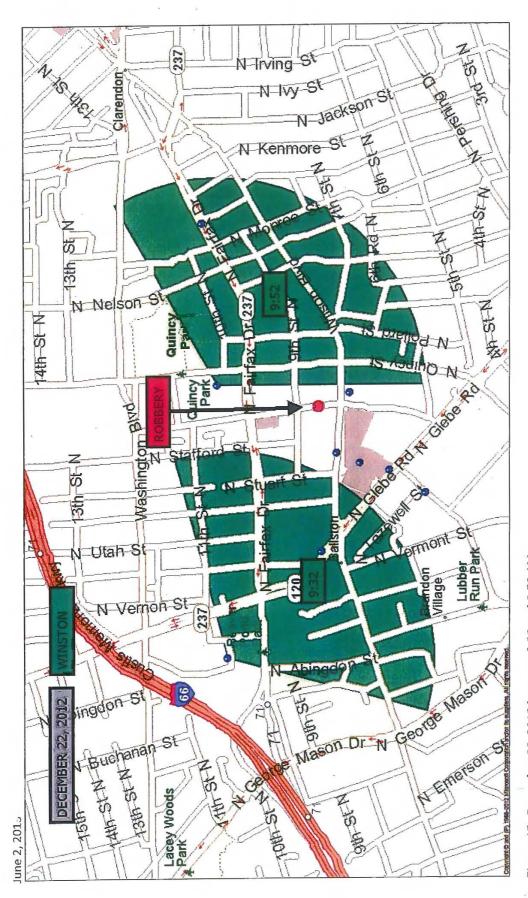


Figure 45: December 22, 2012 between 9:32 and 9:52 AM.

55

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 243 of 359

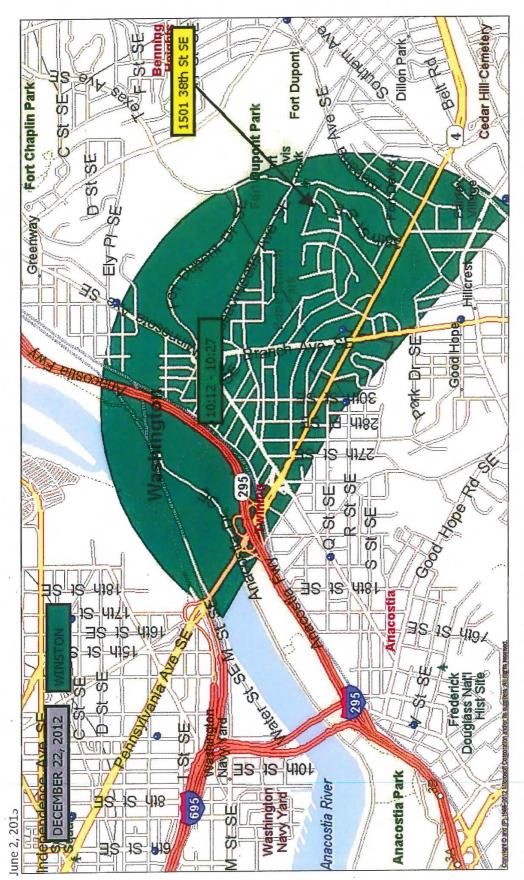


Figure 45: December 22, 2012 between 10:12 and 10:27AM.

56

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 244 of 359

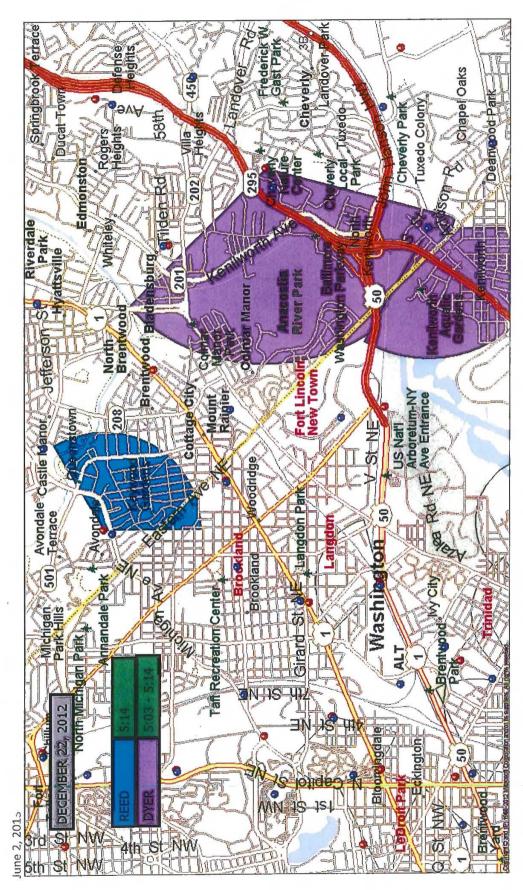


Figure 46: December 22, 2012 – Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones prior to the robbery.

Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 245 of 359

Appeal: 13-4835

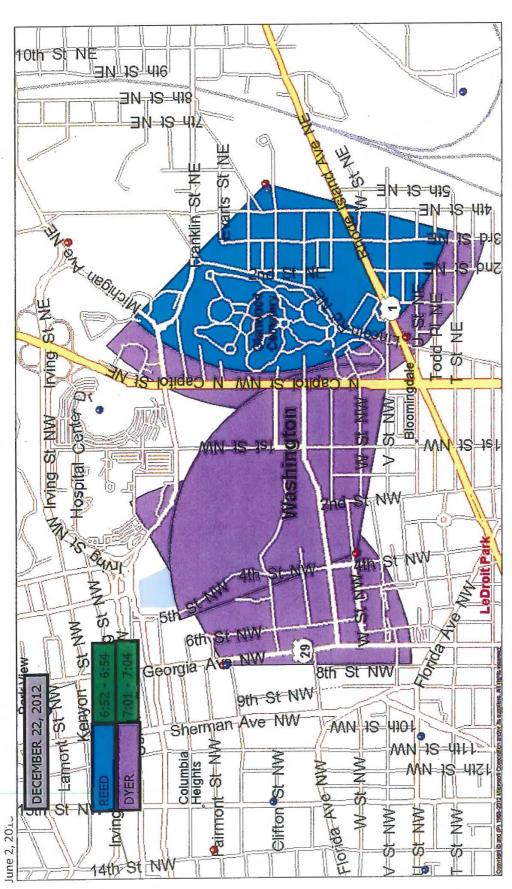


Figure 47: December 22, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones prior to the robbery.

28

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 246 of 359

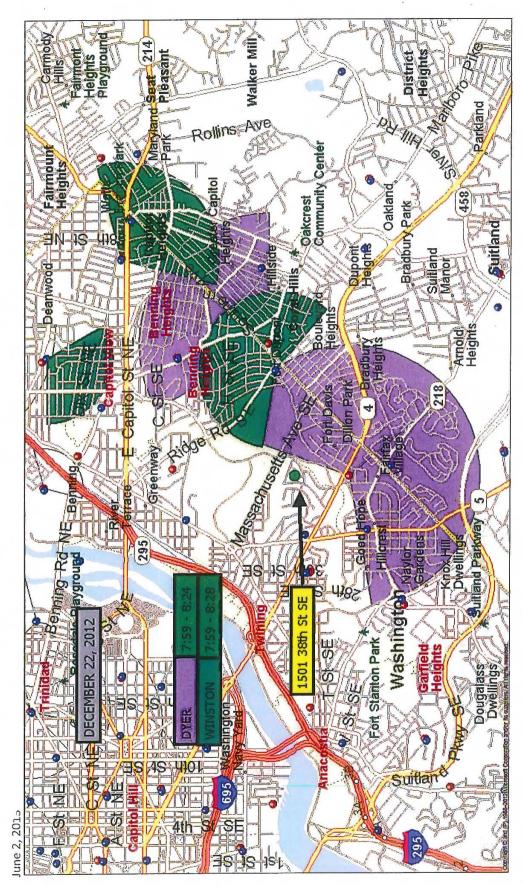


Figure 49: December 22, 2012 – Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones prior to the robbery

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 247 of 359

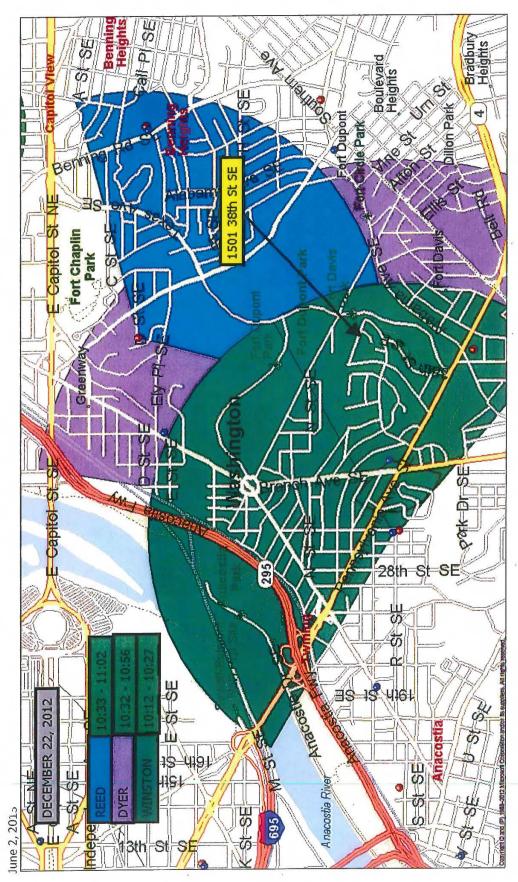


Figure 50: December 22, 2012 - Combined slide showing approximate locations of target phones after the robbery.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 248 of 359

PS TRACKING DEVICE LOCATIONS

DECEMBER 22, 2012 9:57 AM START, 3:33 PM FINISH

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 249 of 359

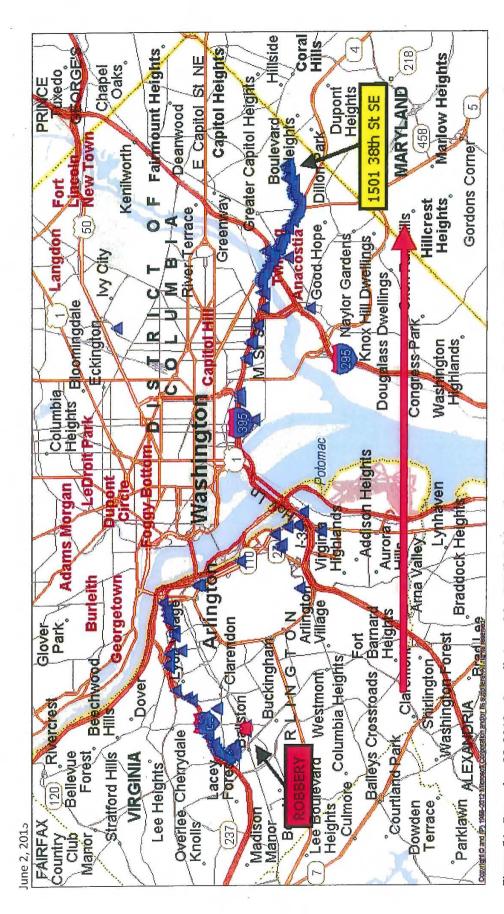


Figure 51: December 22, 2012 - Overall view of the GPS "hits" from three tracking devices taken during the robbery. The red arrow indicates the direction of travel (WEST to EAST).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 250 of 359

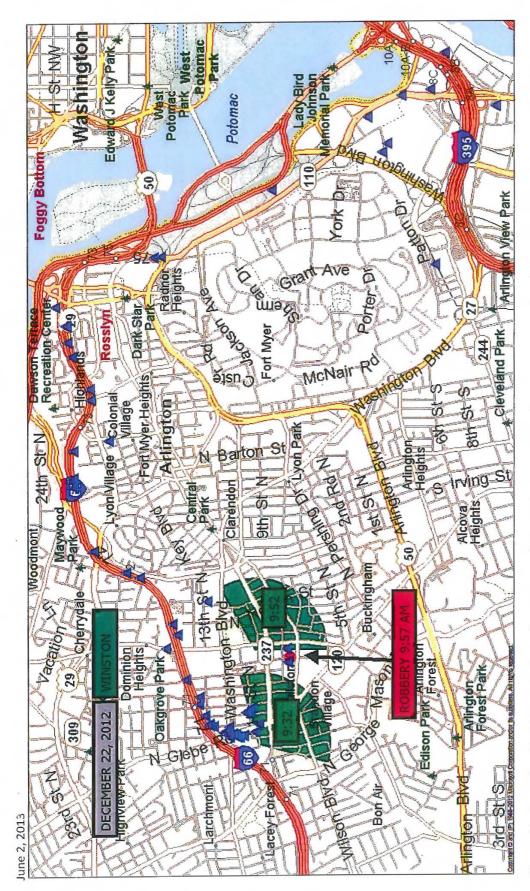


Figure 51: December 22, 2012 – GPS device locations in relation to known target cell phone activity. The robbery occurred at approximately 9:57 AM, which is when the GPS devices began recording information.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 251 of 359

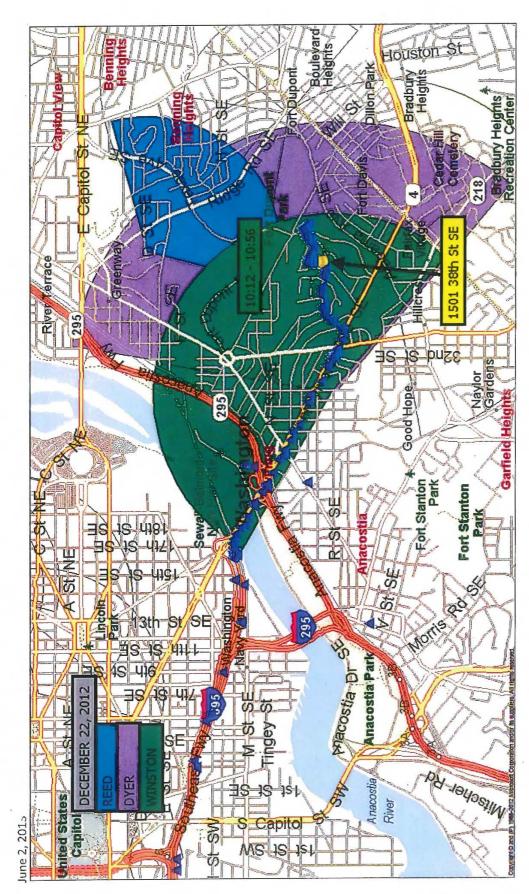


Figure 52: December 22, 2012 - GPS device locations in relation to known target cell phone activity.

64

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 252 of 359

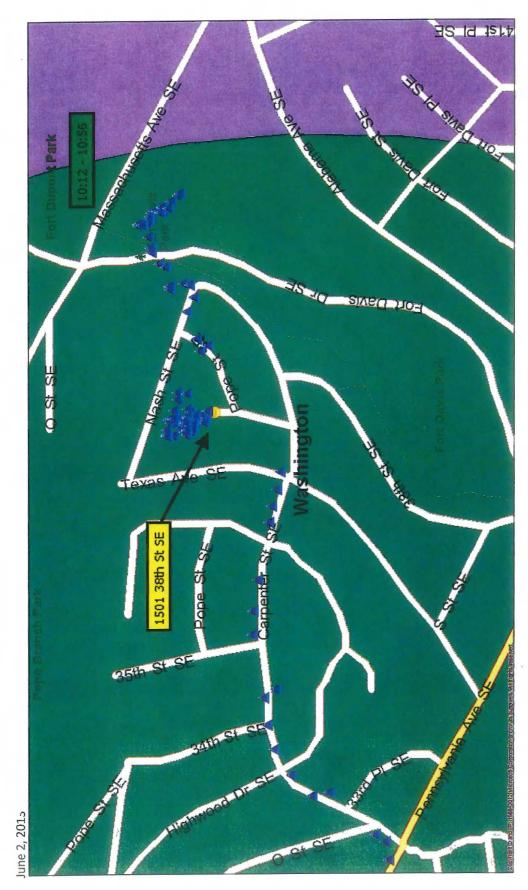


Figure 53: December 22, 2012 - GPS device locations in relation to known target cell phone activity.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 253 of 359

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

:

٧.

Criminal No. 1:13cr48

KEITH WILLIE REED, et al.,

:

Defendants.

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL OF STANLEY RAY WINSTON

COMES NOW, the Defendant, Stanley Winston, by counsel, and moves this Court for a judgment of acquittal, reversing the jury's verdict finding Mr. Winston guilty of all counts despite the insufficient evidence to convict him of these crimes, and in support of his Motion Mr. Winston states as follows:

- 1. Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(a) provides, "[a]fter the government closes its evidence or after the close of all the evidence, the court on the defendant's motion must enter a judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction." Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 29(a) 2013. "In considering a claim that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and 'sustain the jury's verdict if *any* rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt." <u>United States v. Penniegraft</u>, 641 F.3d 566, 571 (4th Cir. 2011).
- 2. In this case, the Government failed to prove that Stanley Winston robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union, beyond a reasonable doubt. No rational trier of fact could find, based upon the limited description

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 254 of 359

of the individuals that robbed the three establishments, that Mr. Winston committed the

offenses beyond a reasonable doubt.

3. The Government failed to prove that the robbers stole property of VVM,

Inc. None of the evidence explained what VVM, Inc. is or described their property.

Rather, the Government presented testimony about three different businesses sharing

one space.

4. Regarding Counts Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve, the Government failed

to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the guns used by the robbers traveled across

state lines at any time, an essential element of 18 U.S.C. section 922(g)(1).

5. In addition to these arguments, Mr. Winston also adopts any and all

arguments presented by his co-defendants that challenge the sufficiency of the

evidence against him in this case.

WHEREFORE, these premises considered, the Defendant Stanley Winston,

moves this Court for a Judgment of Acquittal on all counts.

STANLEY RAY WINSTON

By Counsel

THE LAW OFFICE OF MELINDA L. VANLOWE, P.C.

BY:

/s/ Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire

Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston 10476 Armstrong Street

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(703) 763-2372 (fax)

melinda@vanlowelaw.com

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 256 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 70 Filed 07/05/13 Page 4 of 4 PageID# 326

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 5^{th} day of July, 2013, I will electronically file the Motion for Judgment of Acquittal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

_/s/

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire
Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143
Counsel for Stanley Winston
The Law Office of Melinda L. VanLowe, P.C.
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Fairfax, VA 22030
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(703) 763-2372 (fax)
melinda@vanlowelaw.com

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 257 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 1 of 8 PageID# 327

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

:

V.

Criminal No. 1:13cr48

KEITH WILLIE REED, et al.,

:

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL

The Government presented insufficient circumstantial evidence to allow a reasonable trier of fact to find Defendant, Stanley Ray Winston guilty of all counts listed in the Second Superceding Indictment. The key issue before the jury was the identity of the individuals that robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union. The Government presented scant eyewitness evidence of the identity of the robbers. The circumstantial evidence presented did not prove Mr. Winston robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse or Navy Federal Credit Union, beyond a reasonable doubt. The Government also failed to present evidence that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. and that the gun supposedly possessed by Stanley Winston traveled across state lines. Accordingly, no reasonable trier of fact could have found Mr. Winston guilty of any counts within the indictment. A judgment of acquittal, therefore, must be ordered.

I. <u>STANDARD.</u>

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(a) provides, "[a]fter the government closes its evidence or after the close of all the evidence, the court on the defendant's motion must enter a judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 258 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 2 of 8 PageID# 328

insufficient to sustain a conviction." Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 29(a) 2013. "In considering a claim that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and 'sustain the jury's verdict if *any* rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt." <u>United States v. Penniegraft</u>, 641 F.3d 566, 571 (4th Cir. 2011). "Although the United States may rely on inferences and circumstantial evidence, it 'nevertheless must establish proof of each element' of the crime 'beyond a reasonable doubt." <u>United States v. Burgos</u>, 94 F.3d 849, 858 (4th Cir.1996) (*en banc*). As Judge Williams recently explained for the *en banc* court, '[t]o require less of the Government would eviscerate its burden to prove all elements of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt and relieve it of its burden of vigilance in prosecuting crimes-thereby violating bedrock principles of our Anglo-American jurisprudence.' *Id.* (citing *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 90 S.Ct. 1068, 25 L.Ed.2d 368 (1970))." <u>U.S. v. Ismail</u>, 97 F.3d 50 (4th Cir. 1996).

II. THE EVIDENCE DID NOT IDENTIFY STANLEY WINSTON AS ONE OF THE VVM, INC., SHOPPERS FOOD WAREHOUSE OR NAVY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ROBBERS, BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

The Government failed to prove that Stanley Winston robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union, beyond a reasonable doubt. None of the witnesses from VVM, Inc. could describe the robbers. Latoya Freeman, a witness at Shoppers Food Warehouse testified that she saw three men in masks and one appeared to have dreadlocks. Dimance Inn, a witness at the Navy Federal Credit Union testified in similar fashion about seeing a loose dreadlock under a robber's mask and hood. The Court, however, admitted several pictures of individuals holding large stacks of money into eviddence. At least two of the pictures presented

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 259 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 3 of 8 PageID# 329

contained images of black males, other than Stanley Winston, with dreadlocks, holding what appear to be large stacks of money. No reasonable trier of fact could distinguish Mr. Winston, from the other individuals, beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon the vague eyewitness descriptions. Knowing the inadequacy of the eyewitness testimony, the Government argued that evidence of mitochondrial DNA and historical cell phone data provide circumstantial evidence of Mr. Winston's presence at the robberies.

The Government argued that one of the masks found in a trash on Pope Street contained mitochondrial DNA of an African American with the same sequence as Mr. Winston and this evidence coupled with the eyewitness descriptions sufficiently identify Mr. Winston. The DNA evidence, however, does not establish Mr. Winston's presence at any of the robberies. As a preliminary matter, the mask was not found at the location of any of the robberies or in the Jeeps linked to each of the robberies; police found the mask in the garbage. In addition, Constance Fisher, the government's expert on mitochondrial DNA stated that, unlike nuclear DNA that is unique to a specific person, mitochondrial DNA is not identifying. She went on to add that at least twelve (12) other people have the same mitochondrial DNA sequence found in the mask. Ms. Fisher explained that anyone that can be traced through Mr. Winston's maternal line can have the same mitochondrial DNA. When presented with Ms. Fisher's testimony, no reasonable trier of fact could determine that the DNA found in the mask belongs to Stanley Winston alone, beyond a reasonable doubt. Rather, Ms. Fisher's testimony makes such a conclusion impossible.

The Government presented analysis of the historic cell phone data of the IPhone4 through Agent Kevin Horan and used this information to place Mr. Winston at

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 260 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 4 of 8 PageID# 330

two of the three robberies. First, the Government did not establish, beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Winston owned the IPhone4 seized or that he was in possession of the phone at the time of the VVM, Inc., and Navy Federal Credit Union robberies. The Government's own evidence established that the IPhone4 is a prepaid phone. The cellular telephone company providing service for the phone, T-Mobile, lacked any information about the owner of the telephone. Also, the Government offered no evidence that at the time of the VVM, Inc. and Navy Federal Credit Union robberies, Mr. Winston physically held the IPhone4 or that the phone was within his power to control.

Agent Horan testified that historic cell phone data can establish a person's location with specificity. He also testified, however, that Mr. Winston's telephone was not pinging near the Shoppers Food Warehouse at the time of the robbery. In addition, despite Agent Horan's claims of specificity, based on testimony of a DEA agent, a court within the Fourth Circuit found that the longitude and latitude of a cell phone ping can locate a phone within a radius of 3 to 5,000 meters or up to three (3) miles. See U.S. v. Wilford, 2013 WL 2552446 *4 (D. Md. 2013).

III. THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT PRESENT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE THAT THE ROBBERS STOLE PROPERTY OF VVM, INC.

The Government failed to prove that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. The government presented witness Rahnadou Hassan who testified that he sells prepaid phones and telephone cards. He also testified that he shares space with a check cashing establishment. Margarita testified that she processes wire transfers. She also testified about another vendor who sold handbags and other accessories. None of the witnesses, however, described VVM, Inc., the nature of the business or the corporate

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 261 of 359

structure. This evidence was necessary as VVM, Inc., unlike Navy Federal Credit Union and Shoppers Food Warehouse, is not a readily identifiable business. While VVM, Inc. appears on the door of the commercial space, the evidence did not identify what property contained in the building, constituted property of VVM, Inc., beyond a reasonable doubt.

IV. THE GOVERNMENT NEVER PRESENTED EVIDENCE THAT THE GUNS USED IN ALL THREE ROBBERIES TRAVELED ACROSS STATE LINES.

None of the evidence presented by the Government established that the guns used in each robbery traveled across state lines. Section 922(g)(1) provides, that "[i]t shall be unlawful for any person-- (1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year." 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (2013). Courts have found evidence sufficient to confirm that the firearm in question travelled through interstate commerce. See U.S. v. Japanese Rifle, 571 F. Supp.2d 685 (E.D. Va. 2008) (fact that all firearms subject to forfeiture were manufactured in Japan or Germany was sufficient to establish requisite interstate commerce nexus, for purposes of statute prohibiting possession of a firearm by a convicted felon); U.S. v. Howe, 538 F.3d 842 (8th Cir. 2008) (sufficient evidence supported determination that .22 caliber pistol that defendant possessed traveled in interstate commerce, as required on a conviction for being a felon in possession of a firearm; government used picture of .22 caliber pistol as demonstrative evidence when it questioned several witnesses to establish that the pistol defendant possessed was, in fact, a .22 caliber pistol, and a special agent testified that the .22 caliber pistol portrayed in picture could not have been manufactured in forum state, and therefore would have had to have traveled in interstate commerce); U.S. v. Gatlin, 613 F.3d 374 (3rd Cir. 2010) (evidence was

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 6 of 8 PageID# 332

sufficient to prove that the handgun found in defendant's possession in Delaware had traveled in interstate commerce, as required to support conviction for being a felon in possession of a firearm; the gun was marked with a "Miami, Florida" engraving and the manufacturer's name, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) database indicated that the gun had been purchased in Virginia, and evidence was presented that no handguns had been manufactured in Delaware in nearly 100 years; Evidence was sufficient to enable jury to rationally conclude that weapon seized in defendant's motel room was possessed in or affected interstate commerce so as to establish interstate commerce element of felon in possession of a firearm offense); <u>U.S. v. Clay, 355 F.3d 1281</u>, certiorari denied <u>125 S.Ct. 626, 543 U.S. 999, 160 L.Ed.2d 456</u> (2004) (firearm, which was seized in Georgia, bore an imprint indicating that it had been manufactured in Connecticut, and there was neither an objection made nor a contrary argument made to the jury as to location of manufacturing company). The Government's case contained none of this type of evidence.

None of the VVM, Inc. witnesses described the guns used during the robbery. Latoya Freeman, a bystander present in the Shoppers Food Warehouse, described the robbers as having "silver" guns. While the government showed pictures of guns found in the house on 1501 38th Street, SE, Washington D.C., none of the evidence established that the robbers used the guns depicted. Finally, while it housed a distinctive magazine clip, the Government did not present evidence that the handgun allegedly held by Stanley Winston in the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery matched any of the hand guns found at 1501 38th Street.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 263 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 71 Filed 07/05/13 Page 7 of 8 PageID# 333

V. <u>CONCLUSION.</u>

Based upon the Government's evidence, no reasonable trier of fact could have

identified Stanley Winston as a perpetrator of the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food

Warehouse or Navy Federal Credit Union robberies. In addition, no reasonable trier of

fact could have considered the circumstantial DNA and cell phone evidence as sufficient

to convict Mr. Winston. Finally, the Government did not prove that the robbers stole

property of VVM, Inc. or that the guns involved in the robbery traveled through interstate

commerce.

WHEREFORE, these premises considered, the Defendant Stanley Winston,

moves this Court for a Judgment of Acquittal on all counts.

STANLEY RAY WINSTON

By Counsel

THE LAW OFFICE OF MELINDA L. VANLOWE, P.C.

BY: /s/

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire
Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143
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melinda@vanlowelaw.com

-1029-

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 264 of 359

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 5^{th} day of July, 2013, I will electronically file the Memorandum in Support of Motion for Judgment of Acquittal of Accused Stanley Winston with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

/s/

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston The Law Office of Melinda L. VanLowe, P.C. 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 865-5555 (703) 763-2372 (fax) melinda@vanlowelaw.com Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 265 of 359

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
v.)	Case No. 1:11CR00261
)	The Honorable C.M. Hilton
Keith Willie Reed, et al.)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	
***********	*******	**********

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL BY ANTHONY CANNON

COMES NOW the Defendant, Anthony Cannon, by and through counsel, and moves for a judgment of acquittal, revering the jury's verdict finding Mr. Cannon guilty of all counts despite the insufficient evidence to convict him of these crimes, and in support of his motion states as follows:

- 1. Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(a) provides, "[a]fter the government closes its evidence or after the close of all the evidence, the court on the defendant's motion must enter a judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction." Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 29(a) 2013. "In considering a claim that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and 'sustain the jury's verdict if *any* rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt." *United States v. Penniegraft*, 641 F.3d 566, 571 (4th Cir. 2011).
- In this case, the Government failed to prove that Anthony Cannon robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union,

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 266 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 72 Filed 07/07/13 Page 2 of 3 PageID# 336

beyond a reasonable doubt. No rational trier of fact could find, based upon the limited description of the individuals that robbed the three establishments, that Mr. Cannon committed the offenses beyond a reasonable doubt.

- 3. The Government failed to prove that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. None of the evidence explained what VVM, Inc. is or described their property. Rather, the Government presented testimony about three different businesses sharing one space.
- 4. Regarding Counts Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve, the Government failed to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the guns used by the robbers traveled across state lines at any time, an essential element of 18 U.S.C. section 922(g)(1).
- 5. In addition to these arguments, Mr. Cannon also adopts any and all arguments presented by his co-defendants that challenge the sufficiency of the evidence against him in this case.

WHEREFORE, these premises considered, the Defendant Anthony Cannon, moves this Court for a Judgment of Acquittal on all counts.

Respectfully submitted

Anthony Cannon

By Counsel

/s/

Alfred L. Robertson, Jr. VSB # 45000 Robertson Law Office, PLLC 500 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314 (571) 492-5133 (703) 842-6196 (facsimile) rob@robertsonlawoffice.com Counsel for Anthony Cannon Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 267 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 72 Filed 07/07/13 Page 3 of 3 PageID# 337

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 5th day of July, 2013, I will electronically file the Motion for Judgment of Acquittal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

And all other counsel of record.

/s/

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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 268 of 359

INTEREST OF A PERIOD

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
v.)	Case No. 1:11CR00261 The Honorable C.M. Hilton
Keith Willie Reed, et al.)	The Honorable C.M. Hitton
Defendants.)	
************	<i>)</i> ********	·*************************

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL OF ANTHONY CANNON

The Government presented insufficient circumstantial evidence to allow a reasonable trier of fact to find Defendant, Anthony Cannon guilty of all counts listed in the Second Superseding Indictment. The key issue before the jury was the identity of the individuals that robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union. The Government presented scant eyewitness evidence of the identity of the robbers. The circumstantial evidence presented did not prove Mr. Cannon robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse or Navy Federal Credit Union, beyond a reasonable doubt. The Government also failed to present evidence that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. and that the gun supposedly possessed by Anthony Cannon traveled across state lines. Accordingly, no reasonable trier of fact could have found Mr. Cannon guilty of any counts within the indictment. A judgment of acquittal, therefore, must be ordered.

I. STANDARD.

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(a) provides, "[a]fter the government closes its evidence or after the close of all the evidence, the court on the defendant's

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 269 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 73 Filed 07/07/13 Page 2 of 8 PageID# 339

motion must enter a judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction." Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 29(a) 2013. "In considering a claim that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and 'sustain the jury's verdict if *any* rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt." *United States v. Penniegraft*, 641 F.3d 566, 571 (4th Cir. 2011).

"Although the United States may rely on inferences and circumstantial evidence, it nevertheless must establish proof of each element' of the crime 'beyond a reasonable doubt.' *United States v. Burgos*, 94 F.3d 849, 858 (4th Cir.1996) (*en banc*). As Judge Williams recently explained for the *en banc* court, '[t]o require less of the Government would eviscerate its burden to prove all elements of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt and relieve it of its burden of vigilance in prosecuting crimes-thereby violating bedrock principles of our Anglo-American jurisprudence.' *Id.* (citing *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 90 S.Ct. 1068, 25 L.Ed.2d 368 (1970))." U.S. v. Ismail, 97 F.3d 50 (4th Cir. 1996).

II. THE EVIDENCE DID NOT IDENTIFY ANTHONY CANNON AS ONE OF THE VVM, INC., SHOPPERS FOOD WAREHOUSE OR NAVY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ROBBERS, BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

The Government failed to prove that Anthony Cannon robbed the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse and Navy Federal Credit Union, beyond a reasonable doubt. None of the witnesses from VVM, Inc. could describe the robbers. Latoya Freeman, a witness at Shoppers Food Warehouse testified that she saw three men in masks and one appeared to have dreadlocks. Dimance Inn, a witness at the Navy Federal Credit Union testified in similar fashion about seeing a loose dreadlock under a robber's mask and

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 270 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 73 Filed 07/07/13 Page 3 of 8 PageID# 340

hood. The Court, however, admitted several pictures of individuals holding large stacks of money into evidence. At least two of the pictures presented contained images of black males, other than Anthony Cannon, holding what appear to be large stacks of money. No reasonable trier of fact could distinguish Mr. Cannon, from the other individuals, beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon the vague eyewitness descriptions. Knowing the inadequacy of the eyewitness testimony, the Government argued that evidence of mitochondrial DNA and historical cell phone data provide circumstantial evidence of Mr. Cannon's presence at the robberies.

The Government argued that one of the masks found in a trash on Pope Street contained mitochondrial DNA of an African American with the same sequence as Mr. Cannon and this evidence coupled with the eyewitness descriptions sufficiently identify Mr. Cannon. The DNA evidence, however, does not establish Mr. Cannon's presence at any of the robberies. As a preliminary matter, the mask was not found at the location of any of the robberies or in the Jeeps linked to each of the robberies; police found the mask in the garbage. In addition, Constance Fisher, the government's expert on mitochondrial DNA stated that, unlike nuclear DNA that is unique to a specific person, mitochondrial DNA is not identifying. She went on to add that at least twelve (12) other people have the same mitochondrial DNA sequence found in the mask. Ms. Fisher explained that anyone that can be traced through Mr. Cannon's maternal line can have the same mitochondrial DNA. When presented with Ms. Fisher's testimony, no reasonable trier of fact could determine that the DNA found in the mask belongs to Anthony Cannon alone, beyond a reasonable doubt. Rather, Ms. Fisher's testimony makes such a conclusion impossible.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 271 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 73 Filed 07/07/13 Page 4 of 8 PageID# 341

The Government introduced evidence that the perpetrators of the Navy Federal Credit Union Robbery went to 1501 S. 38 St., SE after the robbery. Government evidence indicated that at that time there were 7 other men there at the time of their arrival. The police later arrest the four defendants in this case, without any explanation as to what happened to the other people in the house. The Police did not check the house upon arrival, and the only reason these defendants were arrested were because they were the ones walking down Pope Street when the police arrived.

The Government presented analysis of the historic cell phone data through Agent Kevin Horan and used this information to place Mr. Cannon at two of the three robberies. First, the Government did not establish, beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Cannon owned or was responsible for, any of the phones analyzed. In fact, the Government's evidence contradicted itself. One of the phones allegedly used by one co-defendant purportedly identified a phone number for Mr. Cannon, and the Government used that number as a phone attributable to Mr. Cannon. Yet, another co-defendant's phone identified a different number for Mr. Cannon, and that phone number was not included in the analysis conducted by Agent Horan. There was no explanation as to why one phone number was Mr. Cannon's and the other was not. There was no explanation why the second number was not included in the analysis. The only explanation for the assignment of that number to Mr. Cannon was that it fit the Government's theory of the case. There was no other evidence linking any phone in this case to Mr. Cannon- no proof that he possessed it, or used it. Further, when questioning another co-defendant at the time of arrest, the Government received evidence that Mr. Cannon did not have a cell phone at all.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 272 of 359

Agent Horan testified that historic cell phone data can establish a person's location with specificity. He also testified, however, that the phone he attributed to Mr. Cannon was not pinging near VVM, Inc. at the time of the robbery. In addition, despite Agent Horan's claims of specificity, based on testimony of a DEA agent, a court within the Fourth Circuit found that the longitude and latitude of a cell phone ping can locate a phone within a radius of 3 to 5,000 meters or up to three (3) miles. See *U.S. v. Wilford*, 2013 WL 2552446 *4 (D. Md. 2013).

III. THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT PRESENT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE THAT THE ROBBERS STOLE PROPERTY OF VVM, INC.

The Government failed to prove that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. The government presented witness Rahnadou Hassan who testified that he sells prepaid phones and telephone cards. He also testified that he shares space with a check cashing establishment. Margarita testified that she processes wire transfers. He also testified about another vendor who sold handbags and other accessories. None of the witnesses, however, described VVM, Inc., the nature of the business or the corporate structure. This evidence was necessary as VVM, Inc., unlike Navy Federal Credit Union and Shoppers Food Warehouse, is not a readily identifiable business. While VVM, Inc. appears on the door of the commercial space, the evidence did not identify what property contained in the building, constituted property of VVM, Inc., beyond a reasonable doubt.

IV. THE GOVERNMENT NEVER PRESENTED EVIDENCE THAT THE GUNS USED IN ALL THREE ROBBERIES TRAVELED ACROSS STATE LINES.

None of the evidence presented by the Government established that the guns used in each robbery traveled across state lines. Section 922(g)(1) provides, that "[i]t shall be

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 273 of 359

unlawful for any person-- (1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year." 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) (2013). Courts have found evidence sufficient to confirm that the firearm in question travelled through interstate commerce. See U.S. v. Japanese Rifle, 571 F. Supp.2d 685 (E.D. Va. 2008) (fact that all firearms subject to forfeiture were manufactured in Japan or Germany was sufficient to establish requisite interstate commerce nexus, for purposes of statute prohibiting possession of a firearm by a convicted felon); U.S. v. Howe, 538 F.3d 842 (8th Cir. 2008) (sufficient evidence supported determination that .22 caliber pistol that defendant possessed traveled in interstate commerce, as required on a conviction for being a felon in possession of a firearm; government used picture of .22 caliber pistol as demonstrative evidence when it questioned several witnesses to establish that the pistol defendant possessed was, in fact, a .22 caliber pistol, and a special agent testified that the .22 caliber pistol in picture could not have been manufactured in forum state, and therefore would have had to have traveled in interstate commerce); U.S. v. Gatlin, 613 F.3d 374 (3rd Cir. 2010) (evidence was sufficient to prove that the handgun found in defendant's possession in Delaware had traveled in interstate commerce, as required to support conviction for being a felon in possession of a firearm; the gun was marked with a "Miami, Florida" engraving and the manufacturer's name, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) database indicated that the gun had been purchased in Virginia, and evidence was presented that no handguns had been manufactured in Delaware in nearly 100 years; Evidence was sufficient to enable jury to rationally conclude that weapon seized in defendant's motel room was possessed in or affected interstate commerce so as to establish interstate commerce element of felon in

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 274 of 359

possession of a firearm offense); *U.S. v. Clay, 355* F.3d 1281, certiorari denied 125 S.Ct. 626, 543 U.S. 999, 160 L.Ed.2d 456 (2004) (firearm, which was seized in Georgia, bore an imprint indicating that it had been manufactured in Connecticut, and there was neither an objection made nor a contrary argument made to the jury as to location of manufacturing company). The Government's case contained none of this type of evidence.

None of the VVM, Inc. witnesses described the guns used during the robbery. Latoya Freeman, a bystander present in the Shoppers Food Warehouse, described the robbers as having "silver" guns. While the government showed pictures of guns found in the house on 1501 38th Street, SE, Washington D.C., none of the evidence established that the robbers used the guns depicted. Finally, while it housed a distinctive magazine clip, the Government did not present evidence that Anthony Cannon possessed any type of handgun in the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery.

V. CONCLUSION.

Based upon the Government's evidence, no reasonable trier of fact could have identified Anthony Cannon as a perpetrator of the VVM, Inc., Shoppers Food Warehouse or Navy Federal Credit Union robberies. In addition, no reasonable trier of fact could have considered the circumstantial DNA and cell phone evidence as sufficient to convict Mr. Cannon. Finally, the Government did not prove that the robbers stole property of VVM, Inc. or that the guns involved in the robbery traveled through interstate commerce. WHEREFORE, these premises considered, the Defendant Anthony Cannon, moves this Court for a Judgment of Acquittal on all counts.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 275 of 359

Respectfully submitted

Anthony Cannon

By Counsel

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 7th day of July, 2013, I will electronically file the Motion for Judgment of Acquittal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

And all other counsel of record.

/s/
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Counsel for Anthony Cannon

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
)
V.) Criminal No. 1:13CR48 - 004
)
TOBIAS RICHARD DYER,)
)
Defendant.)

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY ORDER OF FORFEITURE

The United States has moved this Honorable Court for entry of a preliminary order of forfeiture that would include a money judgment for the United States against Defendant Tobias Richard Dyer in the amount of \$76,915.15, the forfeiture of \$38,068 in partial satisfaction of said money judgment, and the forfeiture of two firearms that the defendant and his co-defendants used and carried during the commission of some of the offenses of conviction. This memorandum of law is submitted in support of that motion.

Statement of Facts

In December 2012, Defendant Tobias Richard Dyer and co-defendants Anthony Cannon, Stanley Ray Winston, and Keith Willie Reed committed three armed robberies in the Eastern District of Virginia. Specifically, on December 7, 2012, the defendants robbed VVM, Inc. in Fairfax County, Virginia, of approximately \$800; on December 9, 2012, the defendants robbed Shoppers Food Warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia, of \$15,704; and on December 22, 2012, the defendants robbed the Navy Federal Credit Union in Arlington, Virginia, of \$60,411.15. During all three robberies, Defendant Dyer and co-defendant Winston were armed with handguns.

The defendants were apprehended soon after the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery because three GPS devices hidden in the stolen money alerted law enforcement as to their location. In the wooded area where all four defendants were apprehended, law enforcement officers recovered \$19,631 in cash and two of the GPS devices. During a search of Anthony Cannon's residence, law enforcement recovered another GPS device, an additional \$18,437, and three firearms. Two of the three firearms -- a Luger Model AP9 9 mm firearm with serial number 021572 and one Federal Ordnance .45 caliber handgun with partial serial number F8801623 – were used by the defendants to commit the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery.

Procedural Background

On April 23, 2013, a federal grand jury returned a twelve-count Second Superseding Indictment against Dyer, Reed, Winston, and Cannon. (Docket Entry "DE" # 43). Count 1 charged all four defendants with conspiracy to affect commerce by robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951. Counts 2 through 4 charged the defendants with interference with commerce by robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951(a). Count 5 charged the defendants with armed robbery of a federal credit union, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 2113(a) & (d). Counts 6 through 8 charged the defendants with using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A). Each defendant was also charged with possession of a firearm after having been convicted of an offense punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(l) (Counts 9-12).

The Second Superseding Indictment also included a forfeiture notice, wherein the defendants were notified that if convicted of Counts 2 through 5, they shall forfeit to the United States any property, real or personal, that constitutes or is derived from proceeds of the offenses charged in those counts, including but not limited to: (a) approximately \$700 in United States

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 278 of 359

currency taken from VVM, Inc. on December 7, 2012; (b) approximately \$15,704 in United States currency taken from the Shoppers Warehouse on December 9, 2012; and approximately \$60,411.15 in United States currency taken from the Navy Federal Credit Union on December 22, 2012. The forfeiture notice also apprised the defendants that if convicted of Counts 2 through 5, they would forfeit substitute property pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 853(p) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), and would forfeit two firearms that the defendants used during and in relation to an armed robbery charged in the Second Superseding Indictment.

The jury trial in this case began on June 17, 2013. At trial, the United States presented evidence that the defendants obtained approximately \$76,915.15 in proceeds from the armed robberies. Specifically, the evidence established that the defendants took by force and intimidation approximately \$800 from VVM, Inc. on December 7, 2012, \$15,704 from Shoppers Food Warehouse on December 9, 2012, and \$60,411.15 from the Navy Federal Credit Union on December 22, 2012. The government also presented evidence establishing that shortly after the defendants were arrested on December 22, 2012, law enforcement officers recovered \$19,631 at Fort Davis Park, where the defendants had been apprehended. In addition, the evidence established that law enforcement seized, among other things, the following items from Anthony Cannon's residence (1501 38th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.): \$18,437 in United States currency; one Lugar Model AP9 9mm firearm with serial number 021572; and one Federal Ordnance .45 caliber handgun with partial serial number F8801623. The evidence also proved that the defendants used and carried those two firearms during and in relation to the December 22, 2012 armed robbery of the Navy Federal Credit Union.

On June 21, 2013, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all counts charged in the Second Superseding Indictment. (DE 64 to 68).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 279 of 359

Argument

Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2, 21 U.S.C. § 853(p), 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), the United States is entitled to the entry of a money judgment against Defendant Dyer and his co-defendants in the amount of \$76,915, which amount represents the proceeds the defendants obtained from the armed robberies of which they have been convicted.

Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) mandates forfeiture as part of the sentence for the bank robbery offenses of which the defendant stands convicted. *See United States v. Monsanto*, 491 U.S. 600, 607 (1989) ("Congress could not have chosen stronger words to express its intent that the forfeiture be mandatory in cases where the statute applied"); *United States v. Alamoudi*, 452 F.3d 310, 313 (4th Cir. 2006) (if the defendant is convicted of any offense covered by 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), the court must order the forfeiture of the proceeds of that offense); *United States v. Maxwell*, 189 F. Supp.2d 395, 399 n.2 (E.D.Va. 2002) (because criminal forfeiture is mandatory, the primary issue before the trial court is not whether to issue a forfeiture order, but its size and scope). Furthermore, Rule 32.2(b)(2) provides that once the court determines that property is subject to forfeiture, the court must "promptly enter a preliminary order of forfeiture . . . directing the forfeiture of specific property without regard to any third party's interest in it." *See also United States v. Andrews*, 530 F.3d 1232, 1236 (10th Cir. 2008) (when the court determines the forfeitability of the property pursuant to Rule 32.2(b)(1), it does not – "and indeed may not" – determine the rights of third parties in the property; the ownership issue is deferred to the ancillary proceeding).

It is well-established that the order of forfeiture in a criminal case may take the form of a personal money judgment for an amount of money equal to the value of the proceeds a defendant

Rule 32.2(b)(3) provides that the preliminary order of forfeiture authorizes the Attorney General to seize the specific property; to conduct discovery needed to identify, locate or dispose of the property; and to commence an ancillary proceeding to resolve any third party claims to the property. The preliminary order becomes final as to the defendant and must be included in the judgment. *See United States v. Bennett*, 423 F.3d 271, 275 (3d Cir. 2005) (describing the procedures required by Rule 32.2(b) in detail).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 280 of 359

obtained as a result of his offense. *See*, *e.g.*, Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2) (providing that the preliminary order of forfeiture must "set[] forth the amount of any money judgment"); *United States v. Padron*, 527 F.3d 1156, 1162 (11th Cir. 2008) (authority to issue a forfeiture order in the form of a money judgment is clear from the cross reference in Section 2461(c) to Rule 32.2, which "explicitly" contemplates the entry of a money judgment); *United States v. Vampire Nation*, 451 F.3d 189, 202 (3d Cir. 2006) (holding that a forfeiture order may take the form of a judgment for a sum of money equal to the proceeds the defendant obtained from the offense, even if he no longer has those proceeds, or any other assets, at the time he is sentenced); *United States v. Farkas*, 2011 WL 5101752 (E.D.Va. Oct. 26, 2011) (holding the defendant is liable to forfeit the proceeds of his fraud whether he retained them, spent them, or held them only momentarily before transferring them to a third party).

The term "proceeds" is defined as "property of any kind obtained directly or indirectly, as the result of the commission of the offense giving rise to forfeiture, and any property traceable thereto, and is not limited to the net gain or profit realized from the offense." 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(2)(A). Accordingly, in this case, the proceeds subject to forfeiture (and a money judgment) are the \$76,915 that the defendants stole during the three armed robberies.

Moreover, Defendant Dyer and his co-defendants should be required to forfeit, in partial satisfaction of the money judgment, the \$19,631 recovered at Fort Davis Park and the \$18,437 found during the search of co-defendant Anthony Cannon's residence. That money is subject to forfeiture as proceeds of the offenses of conviction and/or substitute assets pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), and 21 U.S.C. § 853(p). *See United States v. McGinty*, 610 F.3d 1242, 1248 (10th Cir. 2010) (a forfeiture order may include both a money judgment and specific assets); *United States v. Lewis*, 791 F. Supp. 2d 81, 94-95 (D.D.C. 2011) (court orders a money judgment and the forfeiture of all of defendant's assets in partial satisfaction).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 281 of 359

Lastly, the firearms recovered from Anthony Cannon's residence were used by the defendants to commit the robbery of the Navy Federal Credit Union on December 22, 2012. As a result, they are subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(d)(1), which permits the forfeiture of any firearm used in furtherance of a crime of violence.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the United States requests entry of a preliminary order of forfeiture that includes a money judgment for the United States and against the defendant in the amount of \$76,915, an amount that constitutes proceeds of the three armed robberies of which the defendant has been convicted, and an amount for which the defendant and his three co-defendants shall be jointly and severally liable. In partial satisfaction of said money judgment, it is requested that United States currency in the amounts of \$18,437 and \$19,631 be ordered forfeited to the United States as property constituting or derived from proceeds the defendant and his co-defendants obtained from the commission of the offenses of conviction, or as a substitute thereof. It is further requested that the Luger Model AP9 9 mm firearm with serial number 021572 and the Federal Ordnance .45 caliber handgun with partial serial number F8801623 also be ordered forfeited to the United States as firearms possessed and used by the defendants, all previously convicted felons, during and in relation to the armed robberies of which they were convicted.

The United States requests entry of the proposed Preliminary Order of Forfeiture submitted herewith. In the proposed order, the Government has listed the specific assets for forfeiture and has set forth the usual directions to the Government regarding seizure of the property,

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 282 of 359

post-conviction discovery, and the commencement of the ancillary proceeding in accordance with Rule 32.2(b)(3).

Respectfully submitted,

Dana J. Boente Acting United States Attorney

By: /s/

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify on this 11th day of October, 2013, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

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Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 97 Filed 10/14/13 Page 1 of 5 PageID# 771

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v. : Criminal No. 1:13cr48

KEITH WILLIE REED, et al., : The Honorable Claude M. Hilton

:

Defendants.

SENTENCING MEMORANDUM

COMES NOW the Defendant, Stanley Winston, by counsel, before this Court for sentencing upon a jury verdict of guilty on the following nine (9) counts:

- 1. Conspiracy in violation of Title 18, Section 1951(a) of the United States Code;
- 2. Interference with Commerce By Robbery (Navy Federal Credit Union) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 1951(a) of the United States Code;
- 3. Interference with Commerce By Robbery (VVM, Inc.) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 1951(a) of the United States Code;
- 4. Interference with Commerce By Robbery (Shopper's Food Warehouse) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 1951(a) of the United States Code;
- Armed Robbery of a Federal Credit Union in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and
 (a) and (d) of the United States Code;
- Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence (Navy Federal Credit Union) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 924(c)(1)(A) of the United States Code;

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 285 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 97 Filed 10/14/13 Page 2 of 5 PageID# 772

7. Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence (VVM, Inc.) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 924(c)(1)(A) of the United States Code;

- 8. Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence (Shopper's Food Warehouse) in violation of Title 18, Sections 2 and 924(c)(1)(A) of the United States Code; and
- Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person in violation of Title 18, Section
 922(g)(1) of the United States Code.

While the applicable guideline range referenced on Worksheet D of the Presentence Investigation Report recommends a sentence of seventy-eight (78) to ninety-seven (97) months (or approximately six and one half (6 1/2) to eight (8) years) of incarceration, Counts 6, 7, and 8 carry a mandatory minimum sentences of five (5), twenty-five (25) and twenty-five (25) years, respectively. These mandatory minimum sentences, therefore, substantially elevate his sentence. Because the government did not prove Mr. Winston's possession of any of the guns in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, as argued in Mr. Winston's Motion for Judgment of Acquittal, Mr. Winston asserts that the mandatory minimum sentences should not be imposed.

Mr. Winston, therefore, asks this Court to enter a disposition excluding the mandatory minimum sentences and impose a sentence consistent with recommended sentencing guidelines in this case, seventy-eight (78) to ninety-seven (97) months. Alternatively, Mr. Winston respectfully asks the Court to impose a sentence no more than the mandatory minimum sentence required.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 286 of 359

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On December 22, 2012, federal and state law enforcement orchestrated a collaborative investigation of four (4) individuals responsible for allegedly robbing an Arlington, Virginia branch of Navy Federal Credit Union. Following pursuit of the four (4) individuals into Fort Dupont Park in Washington, D.C., law enforcement apprehended Keith Willie Reed, Stanley Winston, Anthony Cannon, and Tobias Dyer. The government charged each with robbery of the Navy Federal Credit Union and then, pursuant to superceding Indictments, charged them with robbery of VVM, Inc., and a Shopper's Food Warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia. While Mr. Winston admits that the government presented sufficient evidence that the three robberies occurred, the evidence did not prove that he committed the robberies, beyond a reasonable doubt.

ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY

Stanley Winston maintains his innocence of all charges and therefore, does not accept responsibility for the crimes alleged.

ADVISORY SENTENCING GUIDELINES CALCULATION AND OTHER FACTORS AND CONSIDERATION

While the sentencing guidelines calculation provided by Probation Officer Glover is correct, Mr. Winston respectfully asks this Court for a sentence within the recommended sentencing guidelines range, without imposition of the mandatory minimum sentences for the gun related charges. As the Presentence Investigation Report states, Mr. Winston is one of six (6) brothers and sisters. Unfortunately Mr. Winston has had to endure the death and incarceration of many of his family members, including his Mother, who is currently held at the Fluvana Correctional Facility for

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 287 of 359

Women in Virginia. In addition, Mr. Winston suffers from bi-polar disorder, for which he is now receiving treatment.

Without taking into account any of Mr. Winston's background and mental health history, the sentencing guideline in this case is enhanced due to Mr. Winston's alleged violation of Tile 18, Sections 924(C)(1)(A) and 922(g)(1) of the United States Code. Considering the minimal evidence presented by the government to prove that Stanley Winston possessed a gun in this case, imposition of a sentence that includes the severe enhancement required by Sections 924(C)(1)(A) and 922(g)(1) of the United States Code is inappropriate. As previously argued, the witnesses called upon to testify regarding the Navy Federal Credit Union, VVM Inc., and Shopper's Food Warehouse robberies provided vary little information to identify Mr. Winston, thereby preventing the jury from concluding, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Mr. Winston possessed a firearm. In addition, the government failed to produce any evidence that the guns traveled through interstate commerce, a necessary element of a charge under Section 922(g)(1). It is therefore improper to impose fifty-five (55) years of incarceration where there is little to any evidence to support these substantial sentencing enhancements.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Winston, respectfully requests that this Court impose a sentence within the guideline range of seventy-eight (78) to ninety-seven (97) months.

STANLEY WINSTON By Counsel Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 288 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 97 Filed 10/14/13 Page 5 of 5 PageID# 775

THE LAW OFFICE OF MELINDA L. VANLOWE

BY: <u>/s/</u>

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 865-5555 (703) 763-2372 (fax) melinda@vanlowelaw.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 14th day of October, 2013, I will electronically file this Sentencing Memorandum with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Patricia Giles, Esquire Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314 Patricia.Giles@usdoj.gov Becky.Bellows@usdoj.gov

/s/

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston The Law Office of Melinda L. VanLowe 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 865-5555 (703) 763-2372 (fax) melinda@vanlowelaw.com Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 289 of 359

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
) CRIMINAL NO. 1:13cr48
v.)
) The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
TOBIAS RICHARD DYER,)
) Sentencing: October 25, 2013
Defendant.)

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO SENTENCING

The United States of America, through its attorneys, Dana J. Boente, Acting United States Attorney, and Patricia T. Giles and Rebeca H. Bellows, Assistant United States Attorneys, in accord with 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and the United States Sentencing Commission, Guidelines Manual, §6A1.2 (Nov. 2012), files this Position of the United States With Respect to Sentencing. The United States has no objection to the Presentence Report and Addendum, which calculated the defendant's sentencing guidelines as 87 to 108 months as to Counts One through Five, and Twelve. The Presentence Report and Addendum also accurately reflect that the defendant, Tobias Richard Dyer, is subject to consecutive, mandatory minimum terms of 5 years as to Count Six, 25 years as to Count Seven, and 25 years as to Count Eight, for a total of 55 years. The United States respectfully requests this Court to impose a sentence of 24 months as to Counts One through Five, and Twelve, followed by 55 years for Counts Six, Seven, and Eight, as it appropriately accounts for each of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 290 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 99 Filed 10/17/13 Page 2 of 8 PageID# 815

Argument

Even though the Sentencing Guidelines are advisory, <u>United States v. Booker</u> provides that sentencing courts "must consult those Guidelines and take them into account when sentencing." 543 U.S. 220, 125 S. Ct. 738, 767 (2005). "[A] district court shall first calculate (after making the appropriate findings of fact) the range prescribed by the guidelines. Then, the court shall consider that range as well as other relevant factors set forth in the guidelines and those factors set forth in [18 U.S.C.] § 3553(a) before imposing the sentence." <u>United States v. Hughes</u>, 401 F.3d 540, 546 (4th Cir. 2005).

Section 3553 states that the court should consider the nature and circumstances of the offense and characteristics of the defendant. In addition, it states that the court must consider other factors, including the need for the sentence "to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense; [and] to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct." 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A) & (B). In addition, the sentence should protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and provide the defendant with needed correctional treatment. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2) (C) & (D).

A. A Sentence of 57 Years Would Account for the Serious Nature and Circumstances of the Offense.

In just two weeks, this defendant, along with his co-defendants, committed three armed robberies in Northern Virginia: the December 7, 2012 robbery of VVM, Inc. in Fairfax County; the December 9, 2012 robbery of the Shoppers Food Warehouse in Alexandria; and the December 22, 2012 robbery of the Navy Federal Credit Union in Arlington.¹ During every

¹Defendant Dyer is also charged with killing a witness in Prince George's County, Maryland, and indicted for participating in an additional armed robbery in Maryland, during

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 291 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 99 Filed 10/17/13 Page 3 of 8 PageID# 816

robbery, defendant Dyer served as one of the gunman who entered the establishments and held the employees and customers at gunpoint. In the VVM, Inc. robbery, defendant Dyer put his gun to a customer's back and forced him to the ground. Government Exhibits ("GEXs") 14-3, 14-3E, 14-3F. In the Shoppers Food Warehouse robbery, Dyer is seen pointing his gun at an employee and ordering him to the ground. GEXs 12-3, 12-3A. In the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery, defendant Dyer wielded a .45 caliber handgun with a drum-style magazine, which is capable of holding additional bullets. GEXs 1-2, 1-2B. He pointed this weapon at a young teller, holding it just a couple feet from her face. GEX 1-2A. When this gun was recovered just hours after the robbery, it was fully loaded and there was also a bullet chambered, meaning it was ready to be fired. Fortunately, no guns were fired during the course of these Virginia robberies. However, this defendant and his co-defendants were willing and ready to do so.

Defendant Dyer had no appreciation for the terror he inflicted on the employees and customers in these businesses. In fact, he reveled in his crimes. During trial, the government introduced several pictures taken after the robberies, with defendant Dyer celebrating and, at times, even showcasing the money he and his co-defendants had taken. *See* GEXs 19-11, 19-11A, 19-12, 19-12A 19-19, 19-19A, 19-20, 19-20A (photos of defendants Dyer, Cannon and Winston celebrating at the club); GEXs 19-22, 20-2 (photo of Dyer with a large bundle of currency between his feet; also posted on Instagram on December 9, 2012).

A sentence of 57 years appropriately accounts for the serious and dangerous nature of the defendant's crimes.

which the victim was shot.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 292 of 359

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 293 of 359

B. The History and Characteristics of the Defendant Necessitate a Sentence of 57 Years.

This is not the defendant's first conviction for a crime of violence. In 2009, defendant Dyer was convicted of armed robbery and use of a handgun in the commission of a felony in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Maryland. In that case, the defendant, along with two others, committed an armed robbery of a business. He was sentenced to eight years in prison with all but five years suspended. Obviously, the defendant did not learn his lesson. He was on probation from that conviction at the time he committed the instant robberies. In addition, the defendant has other arrests for crimes of violence— also involving handguns.

The fact that the defendant is currently charged in two other jurisdictions for violent crimes is further indication of his dangerous nature. First, in March 2013, the defendant was charged in Prince George's County Circuit Court for the December 19, 2012 murder of a witness and shooting of the witness' two-year-old son. Dyer's current co-defendants, Keith Reed, Anthony Cannon, and Stanley Winston, are also his co-defendants in that case. That incident occurred just days before the Navy Federal Credit Union robbery. Second, defendant Dyer was indicted for conspiracy; interference with interstate commerce by robbery; using, carrying, and discharging a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence; and two counts of interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle in U.S. District Court in Maryland. These charges stem from the December 11, 2012 robbery of a Loomis armored car guard during which the guard was shot. Co-defendants Reed and Cannon are also charged for this robbery.

Defendant Dyer has proven that he is a dangerous man with no intention of stopping his criminal activities. Thus, a sentence of 57 years is necessary to account for both his criminal history and conduct.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 294 of 359

C. A Sentence of 57 years is Necessary to Protect the Public From Future Crimes of the Defendant and Promote Respect for the Law.

This defendant has demonstrated an utter disrespect for the law and the justice system. He has repeated arrests for crimes of violence and a prior felony conviction for armed robbery and use of a firearm during the commission of a felony. In fact, the defendant had just been released from serving his sentence and began his supervised probation on October 25, 2012. Less than two months later, he began a crime spree. In the instant case alone, the defendant committed three armed robberies in a mere two weeks — while on probation for the exact same offense. Clearly, he was not deterred by his prior sentence. A sentence of 57 years serves to protect the public from this defendant, promote respect for the law, and deter him as well as others.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated, the United States asks this Court to impose a sentence of 24 months as to Counts One through Five, and Twelve followed by consecutive, mandatory minimum terms of 5 years as to Count Six, 25 years as to Count Seven, and 25 years as to Count Eight.

Respectfully submitted,

Dana J. Boente Acting United States Attorney

By: /s/
Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
Virginia Bar No.: 43257
Rebeca H. Bellows
Attorney for the United States of America
United States Attorney's Office

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 295 of 359

Justin W. Williams U.S. Attorney's Building 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Phone: 703-299-3700 Fax: 703-299-3982

Email Address: Patricia.Giles@usdoj.gov Email Address: Becky.Bellows@usdoj.gov Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 296 of 359

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on October 17th, 2013, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send a notification of that electronic filing (NEF) to the following:

Douglas J. Wood, Esq.
Terrell Roberts, Esq.
6801 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 202
Riverdale, Maryland 20737
Counsel for Defendant Keith Willie Reed

Melinda VanLowe, Esq. 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, Virginia 22030 Counsel for Defendant Stanley Ray Winston

Alfred "Rob" Robertson, Jr., Esq. Robertson Law Office, PLLC 500 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314 Counsel for Defendant Anthony Cannon

Gregory Todd Hunter, Esquire Law Office of Gregory Hunter 2055 North 15th Street, Suite 302 Arlington, Virginia 22201 Counsel for Defendant Tobias Richard Dyer

An electronic copy was also sent to: Quentin Lowe, U.S. Probation Office.

By: /s/
Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
Virginia Bar No.: 43257
Attorney for the United States of America
United States Attorney's Office
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Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Phone: 703-299-3700
Fax: 703-299-3982
Email Address: Patricia.Giles@usdoj.gov

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 297 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 105 Filed 10/23/13 Page 1 of 4 PageID# 895

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	CRIMINAL No. 1:13CR48-004
v.)	
)	Sentencing Date: October 25, 2013
Tobias Richard Dyer)	
Defendant)	The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
)	

DEFENDANT'S POSTION ON SENTENCING

In accordance with this Court's policy regarding guideline sentencing and §6A1.2 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements, Counsel for the Defendant hereby represents that he and his client have reviewed the Probation Officer's report and that we have no objection to the calculation of sentencing factors. In his computation of the Offense Level for Counts One through Five and Twelve, the Probation Officer correctly assessed a 27 point Adjusted Offense Level total and a Criminal History Category of III, resulting in a Guideline Range of 87-108 months.

The Probation Officer also notes that the Defendant is subject to consecutive, mandatory minimum sentences totaling 684 months (a total of 57 years) for violations of 18 U.S.C. §924(c) in Counts Six, Seven and Eight. Though the Probation Officer correctly notes that these sentences are consecutive to any other sentence and are mandatory, the total calculation is incorrect. The United States Supreme Court recently held that the jury would have to make a specific finding that Mr. Dyer brandished the firearm in Count Six to make the seven year sentence mandatory, leaving the mandatory minimum sentence at only five years for Count Six. *See, e.g., Allenye v. United States,* 133 S. Ct. 2151 (2013). The consecutive, mandatory minimum prison sentence for Counts Six, Seven and Eight, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §924(c), is 660 months (a total of 55 years).

Were it not for these mandatory minimum sentences, the Guideline Commission would suggest that the Court add an additional 5 points for the possession or brandishing of a gun under U.S.S.C. §2B3.1(b)(2)(C), which would result in an Adjusted Offense

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 298 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 105 Filed 10/23/13 Page 2 of 4 PageID# 896

Level of 32 and a Guideline Range of 151 to 188 months. The Government, however, would have this Court impose both the mandatory minimums for Counts Six, Seven and Eight and add on an additional 24 month sanction for Counts One through Five and Twelve, for a total sentence of 684 months. The Defense respectfully argues that a sentence of 55 years, let alone the 57 years requested by the Government, is excessive.

The Impact of Multiple 924(c) Counts

The Honorable Paul Cassell, formerly an Assistant United States Attorney in this District, has noted on several occasions as both a Federal District Court judge and as a law professor that this so-called 'stacking' of multiple §924(c) counts results in "lengthy sentences that do not distinguish between first-time offenders...and recidivist offenders." Indeed, as Judge Cassell noted in his testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security in 2007, and again in a 2010 Cardozo Law Review article, the Judicial Conference has "steadfastly" opposed mandatory minimum sentences of more than 50 years because these sentences are "simply irrational," diminishing judicial discretion, increasing the number and cost of trials and appeals, and prolonging the sentencing process. Judge Cassell notes that a 660 month sentence exceeds the sentences of aircraft hijackers (293 months), terrorists who detonate a bomb in a public place (235 months), second-degree murderers (168 months) and kidnappers (151 months). See, Erik Luna and Paul G. Cassell, Mandatory Minimalism, 32 Cardozo L. Rev. 1 (2010).

And Judge Cassell is not alone. Attorney General Eric Holder recently told the American Bar Association's House of Delegates that "too many Americans go to too many prisons for far too long," and that excessive incarceration has become an "ineffective and unsustainable" part of our system. *See*,

www.cnn.com/2013/08/12/politics/holder-mandatory-minimums. The Senate has also started to act, with Senators Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) and Rand Paul (R-Kentucky) cosponsoring the Justice Safety Valve Act of 2013, which would allow judges more leeway when deciding whether to hand down a mandatory minimum sentence. Clearly there is strong and growing support for the notion that a mandatory sentence in excess of half a century is less than sensible.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 299 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 105 Filed 10/23/13 Page 3 of 4 PageID# 897

Summary

Though the Defendant maintains his innocence in this case, and indeed in the charged (but not proven) conduct referenced by the government in their sentencing position, the Defense agrees that the Probation Officer's guideline calculation for Counts One through Five and Twelve, combined with the 5 point sanction suggested by U.S.S.C. §2B3.1(b)(2)(C) for a total of 151 to 188 months, is a proper measure of both the severity of the conduct alleged in the indictment and the Defendant's culpability in this crime relative to other offenders given his criminal record. A sentence of 151 to 188 months, combined with the five years of suspended time from his prior conviction in Maryland and followed by a significant term of Supervised Release, would properly reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, and provide a just punishment while affording adequate deterrence, protecting the public and providing all of the educational and vocational training, medical care and correctional treatment available in the federal prison system. See, e.g. 18 U.S.C. §3553(a). We respectfully suggest that the additional, mandatory minimum sentences do nothing to accomplish these goals, and that imposing them violates this Court's duty to set aside this statute as a violation of Mr. Dyer's 8th Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. Alternatively, if the Court does feel obligated to impose the 660 months pursuant to Counts Six, Seven and Eight and 18 U.S.C. §924(c), we respectfully ask that the Court find this sanction to be far in excess of what is needed to accomplish the goals of §3553(a) and not impose the additional 24 months requested by the Government.

Furthermore, the Defendant respectfully requests that the Court recommend designation to a facility as near as possible to his family in the Washington, D.C. area.

Respectfully Submitted,

____/S/_ ory T_Hunte

Gregory T. Hunter Virginia State Bar Number 45489 Attorney for the Defendant 2055 North 15th Street, Suite 302 Arlington, Virginia 22201 (703) 527-0808 telephone (703) 527-0810 facsimile greghunter@mail.com Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 300 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 105 Filed 10/23/13 Page 4 of 4 PageID# 898

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 10th day of October, 2013, an exact copy of the foregoing Position of the Defense with Respect to Sentencing Factors was filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, causing a Notice of Electronic Filing to be served upon:

Rebecca Bellows Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314 (703) 299-3700 telephone (703) 299-3980 facsimile Rebecca.Bellows@usdoj.gov

Patricia Giles Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314 (703) 299-3700 telephone (703) 299-3980 facsimile Patricia. Giles @usdoj.gov

Copies of this document have been forwarded to the following non-filing users: By electronic mail:

Quentin T. Lowe
United States Probation Officer
United States Probation Office for the Eastern District of Virginia
401 Courthouse Square
Third Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 299-2300 telephone
Quentin_Lowe@vaep.uscourts.gov

By personal service:

Tobias Richard Dyer Defendant

> _____/S/_ Gregory T. Hunter Virginia State Bar Number 45489 Attorney for the Defendant 2055 North 15th Street, Suite 302 Arlington, Virginia 22201 (703) 527-0808 telephone (703) 527-0810 facsimile greghunter@mail.com

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1
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 2
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
                            ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
 3
 4
      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                     )
 5
                                       Case No. 1:13-cr-48
                                     ) Alexandria, Virginia
               v.
 6
      KEITH WILLIE REED,
                                     ) October 25, 2013
 7
                                       9:29 a.m.
               Defendant.
 8
                                     )
 9
10
                         TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING
11
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON
12
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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20
    APPEARANCES:
21
    For the United States: Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
22
    For the Defendants:
                              Douglas J. Wood, Esq.
                              Defendant Keith W. Reed, in person
23
     Court Reporter:
                             Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
24
    Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced
25
    by computer-aided transcription.
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PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Criminal No. 2013-48, United States of America v. Keith Willie Reed.

MS. GILES: Good morning, Your Honor. Patricia Giles for the United States.

MR. WOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Douglas Wood representing Keith Reed.

THE COURT: Good morning. Counsel, have you and your client had an opportunity to review this presentence report?

MR. WOOD: We have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any corrections you wish to make to it?

MR. WOOD: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything you want to say at this time?

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, what I would point out to the Court is that my client's role in this offense is somewhat unlike the other codefendants, that his apparent role was the getaway driver.

Now, under accomplice liability, that doesn't minimize his culpability for the offenses, but I think it's a fact this Court can take into consideration that in every offense that he was convicted of, he was -- I would say had the lesser role.

But given the time that he's facing, I would simply ask the Court to impose the minimum amount of time that's appropriate in this case.

Mr. Reed does come from a very supportive family.

They've stood by him throughout all this, and he understands that he's going to be facing a lengthy jail sentence.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor.

The defendant was the getaway driver in these robberies, Your Honor, but at the same time, at the age of 24, he's already a career offender. This isn't his first time committing crimes of violence. He has two prior felony convictions, both crimes of violence, both robbery and attempted robbery.

In addition to those convictions, he has numerous arrests. In fact, now he stands indicted in Prince George's County for killing a witness and shooting that witness' son. In addition, he's been charged with an additional robbery in District Court in Maryland.

This is someone who -- the mandatory minimum is met to address defendants such as Mr. Reed. In addition to that mandatory minimum time, we are also asking for two additional years that would address the substantive robberies in this case. We believe it speaks to both this defendant's conduct in the instant offenses as well as his general characteristics and his past criminal conduct.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Reed, would you come to the

1 podium.

Is there anything you want to say at this time before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I find the guideline factors in this case to be properly assessed at a range of 922 to 987 months.

Because of your financial condition, the imposition of any fine or cost is not warranted.

Considering your age and the nature of this offense and the other factors under Section 3553, I find that a sentence below the guideline range to be appropriate.

It will be the sentence of the Court, Mr. Reed, that as to Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, that you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 3-year period of supervised release, and pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars.

As to Count 6, committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 5-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars.

As to Counts 7 and 8, that you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 300 months, a 5-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine as to each of those counts.

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Now, the sentences in Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 will
1
2
    run concurrently with another but consecutively to the other
3
    sentences imposed here. All right.
4
             MR. WOOD: Thank you, Your Honor.
             MS. GILES: Your Honor, we also have the preliminary
5
6
    order of forfeiture and the restitution judgment to hand up.
7
             THE COURT: All right. I'll enter that.
8
             MS. GILES: Your Honor, I just want to be clear.
9
    Count 7 and 8, are those consecutive to each other too?
10
             THE COURT: I didn't make them concurrent.
             MS. GILES: Okay.
11
12
             MR. WOOD:
                        Thank you.
13
             THE COURT: I just made the counts that I stated
14
    concurrent.
15
             MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor.
16
17
             (Proceedings concluded at 9:43 a.m.)
18
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J

CERTIFICATION

I certify, this 23rd day of January 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability.

/s/

Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 307 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 158 Filed 01/23/14 Page 1 of 8 PageID# 1789

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA ALEXANDRIA DIVISION 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5 Case No. 1:13-cr-48 Alexandria, Virginia v. 6 STANLEY RAY WINSTON, October 25, 2013 7 9:34 a.m. Defendant. 8 9 10 TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON 12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 APPEARANCES: 21 For the United States: Patricia T. Giles, Esq. 22 For the Defendants: Melinda L. VanLowe, Esq. Defendant Stanley Ray Winston, 23 in person 24 Court Reporter: Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR 25 Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

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PROCEEDINGS
1
2
             THE CLERK: Criminal No. 2013-48, United States of
3
    America v. Stanley Ray Winston.
4
             THE COURT: All right. Give me just a minute here.
5
             MS. GILES: Patricia Giles for the United States.
6
             MS. VANLOWE: Good morning, Your Honor. Melinda
7
    VanLowe here with Stanley Winston.
8
             THE COURT: Good morning. Give me just a minute and
9
    I'll finish signing this order. (Pause.)
10
             I believe that there's an outstanding Rule 29 motion
11
    here, a motion for judgment of acquittal?
12
             MS. VANLOWE: That's correct, Your Honor.
13
             THE COURT: I've looked at that motion, and it will be
14
    denied. I find that there's ample evidence to go forward to the
15
    jury and ample evidence for the conviction in this case.
16
             Now, have you and your client had an opportunity to
    review the presentence report?
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18
             MS. VANLOWE: We have.
19
             THE COURT: Any corrections you wish to make to it?
20
             MS. VANLOWE:
                           No.
21
             THE COURT: Anything you want to say at this time?
22
             MS. VANLOWE: Yes, Your Honor.
23
             I understand that there's a substantial mandatory
24
    minimum sentence. As you saw in my sentencing memorandum, I
25
    argued against the imposition of that sentence.
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Certainly in light of the sentence that you just gave to the prior defendant, I understand likely what your ruling will be. I will, however, make the argument that in this particular case, unlike the prior defendant, Mr. Winston does not have the extensive background history of prior robberies that the prior defendant had. In fact, he has a prior gun charge, and his guidelines actually reflect the dramatic difference between his criminal history.

In this particular case, his sentence is being guided by the gun charges. I appreciate that Your Honor denied the motion for judgment of acquittal, but the gun charges, especially considering that the government never really proved the possession of those guns with a case that had four defendants in it, is significant because he is essentially now being punished for evidence that was not sufficiently proven at trial.

That being said, I assume that Ms. Giles is also going to raise the issues in Maryland with respect to Mr. Winston as well. I would argue that because they have not been even sent to trial yet, there's been no determination of the quality of the evidence in that case and that they are merely charges, they certainly shouldn't be part of this Court's consideration in terms of a sentencing.

You know that this was a very contested trial. It was a long trial. We put on a substantial amount of evidence.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 310 of 359

Mr. Winston does maintain his innocence of these charges. 1 2 We, again, would ask that you consider the disparity 3 between the guidelines range that he should receive versus the 4 amount of time that he would receive simply because of the 5 mandatory minimum sentences on the gun charges. Thank you. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 Mr. Winston doesn't have the same number or type of 9 criminal convictions as his codefendant, Mr. Reed, but at the 10 same time, he is equally dangerous, Your Honor. 11 The illegal possession of a firearm charge that he was 12 convicted of, the backdrop of that is the car that he was 13 arrested in, there was a lookout on that car because it was 14 associated with carjackings. When that car is pulled over, 15 Mr. Winston is arrested --MS. VANLOWE: Your Honor, I would really object. 16 17 There's no indication that the facts being proffered 18 are accurate or correct. They've never been presented to this 19 The Court can consider the conviction. I have never 20 heard of the background that Ms. Giles is talking about, and I 21 contest it. 22 MS. GILES: That background is contained in the 23 presentence report. 24 THE COURT: Objection overruled.

MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor.

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And he has a loaded firearm with a bullet chambered on -- in his possession. He may not have a number of convictions, but he still has several arrests and they also involve crimes of violence: a robbery, he has three other arrests involving illegal possession of handguns, as well as possession with the intent to distribute a controlled substance. These are his arrests. This is part of what is before the Court. In addition, just like Mr. Reed, he is indicted for that case involving killing a witness. It's part of the

presentence report. It's just a part of the fabric of this defendant, and it's properly before the Court for consideration.

And we ask for the same defendant -- sentence for Mr. Winston as Mr. Reed.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Winston, would you come to the podium.

Is there anything you want to say before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Nah.

THE COURT: Well, I find the guideline factors in this case to be properly assessed at a range of 78 to 97 months, plus an additional 55 years of mandatory minimum sentences.

I also find that because of your financial condition, the imposition of any fine or cost would not be warranted.

And considering your age and the nature of this

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offense, it will be the sentence of the Court that as to Counts
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10, that you be committed to the custody of
the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 3-year
period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a
hundred dollars.
         As to Count 6, committed to the custody of the Attorney
General to serve a term of 60 months, a 5-year period of
supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred
dollars.
         As to Counts 7 and 8, each of those counts, committed
to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of
300 months, a 5-year period of supervised release, pay a special
assessment fine of a hundred dollars.
         The sentences in Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 will run
concurrently with another but consecutively to any of the other
sentences imposed here.
         Is there also a motion for forfeiture --
         MS. GILES:
                    Yes.
         THE COURT: -- and so forth in this case?
         MS. GILES: Forfeiture and restitution. Thank you,
Your Honor.
    (Pause.)
                    All right. Those have been entered.
         THE COURT:
         MS. VANLOWE:
                       Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: I'm going to make the supervised release
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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 313 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 158 Filed 01/23/14 Page 7 of 8 PageID# 1795

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concurrent in all of these cases. That's true with Reed as
1
    well. I didn't say that, but they'll all be concurrent.
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              (Proceedings concluded at 9:43 a.m.)
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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 314 of 359

CERTIFICATION I certify, this 23rd day of January 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability. /s/ Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 315 of 359


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1
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
                            ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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                                       Case No. 1:13-cr-48
                                       Alexandria, Virginia
               v.
 6
                                       October 25, 2013
      ANTHONY CANNON,
 7
                                       9:43 a.m.
               Defendant.
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 9
10
                         TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING
11
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON
12
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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    APPEARANCES:
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    For the United States: Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
22
    For the Defendants:
                              Alfred L. Robertson, Jr., Esq.
                              Defendant Anthony Cannon, in person
23
                             Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
      Court Reporter:
24
    Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced
25
    by computer-aided transcription.
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE CLERK: Criminal No. 2013-48, United States of 3 America v. Anthony Cannon. MR. ROBERTSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Alfred 4 5 Robertson for Anthony Cannon. MS. GILES: Patricia Giles for the United States. 6 7 THE COURT: Have you and your client had an opportunity 8 to review this presentence report? 9 MR. ROBERTSON: We have, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Any corrections you wish to make to it? 11 MR. ROBERTSON: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Anything you want to say at this time? 13 MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor. 14 As I outlined in my memo, I would like to adopt the 15 arguments of Defendant Winston and Defendant Dyer into my presentence position as well -- into my sentencing memo as well. 16 17 I would ask the Court to grant that motion just to make sure I'm clear on the record. 18 19 THE COURT: That will be granted. 20 MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you. Your Honor, essentially, 21 what I've argued in my presentence -- in my sentencing 22 memorandum went more to Defendant Dyer and to what Mr. Winston 23 argued. 24 The Court has already, in the other cases, has already 25 seemed to have accepted the proposition that a 5-year minimum

should apply for Count 6 instead of a 7-year minimum because the jury needs to make a specific finding that my client brandished a firearm. That seems to be already taken care of.

However, for the remaining counts, 7 and 8, the 55 would end up being 50 years, 25 on each count. I think having him serve 55 years is already beyond what is necessary to sentence this defendant for this crime. It's already beyond the mandate of 3553(a), and it's also violating the Eighth Amendment.

I want to make that argument just to make sure it's clear on the record that it is the defendant's belief that a 55-year sentence is cruel and unusual punishment for this particular case. I understand case law is against me. I understand that. I'm arguing that the law should be changed. I'm arguing that the 924(c) as applied in this case is unconstitutional.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I should have ruled on your Rule 29 motion. That motion is still outstanding, motion for judgment of acquittal, and that motion will be denied. I find that there was ample evidence to go forward to the jury and ample evidence for the convictions in this case.

MR. ROBERTSON: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Giles, anything you want to say?

MS. GILES: Just briefly, Your Honor.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 318 of 359

That this defendant, like his codefendants, also has a prior criminal history that includes crimes of violence. We have a 2006 conviction for conspiracy to commit carjacking, as well as a 2009 conviction for unauthorized use of a vehicle.

Although that was what the conviction was for, the offense conduct included was a carjacking where the victim was carjacked at gunpoint and then later identified the defendant as the person who carjacked her.

Each time he committed offenses, Your Honor, he was on supervised release or supervised probation, even at the time he committed the robberies in this case. This is someone who has shown a proclivity for violence and has no intention of stopping, because all of the firearms that were used in this case were recovered in his home, and at that time there was additional ammunition there. He had no intention of slowing down.

A hefty sentence in this case is necessary to, not only deter him and punish his conduct, but also to protect the community.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cannon, would you come to the podium.

Is there anything you want to say before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Nah.

THE COURT: Well, I find the guideline factors in this

case to be properly assessed at a range of 100 to 125 months, plus the 660-month mandatory sentence that must be imposed.

I also find that because of your financial condition, the imposition of any fine or cost is not warranted.

Considering the factors which I must under Section 3553, it's going to be the sentence of the Court that as to Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11, that you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 3-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars.

As to Count 6, you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, 5-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars.

As to each of Count 7 and 8, that you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 300 months, a 5-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars as to each count.

The sentences in Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11 will run concurrently with one another but consecutive to any of the other sentences imposed.

Is there also --

MS. GILES: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- orders I need to sign in this case?

MS. GILES: Restitution and a preliminary order of

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 320 of 359

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forfeiture.
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         (Pause.)
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               THE COURT: All right. They've been entered.
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               (Proceedings concluded at 9:50 a.m.)
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Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 321 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 159 Filed 01/23/14 Page 7 of 7 PageID# 1803

CERTIFICATION I certify, this 23rd day of January 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability. /s/ Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 322 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH	Document 119	Filed 10	/25/13 Page 1 of 1 PageID# 934
Judge: <u>Hilton</u>	SENTE	NCING	Date: <u>10/25/2013</u>
Reporter: Westfall			Time: 9:45 to 9:55
Interpreter:	-		Language:
Cr. # 1:13CR00048-004 U.S. v. Tobias Richard Dyer		AUSA: Defense:	Patricia Giles Gregory Hunter
Court finds the guidelines to be months of mandatory time	e properly assessed	l at a range	e of <u>87</u> to <u>108</u> months, plus 660
(consecutive); and 300 months	s; 60 months on Cous s on Count 8 (conse	unt 6 (con ecutive) - 7	secutive); 300 months on Count 7 720 months total
3 year supervised release term imposed on each of Counts 6,			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 and a 5 year term with each other.
Enforcement Pay the restitution in release from confine No new credit Allow PO access to	ting/treatment at directions directives of the monthly installment ment. financial info. months home cong/treatment	e Bureau on the Bureau of \$ and the ment	to commence within 60 days after i. () with electronic monitoring
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ered pursuant to the	Restitutio	900.00 \$ Fine n Judgment entered and filed in open ourt.
Recommendations to BOP:			
	it be incarcerated in	a facility	where he/she can receive drug
treatment Court rec. that the df Court rec. that the df	-	ticipate in	the 500 hour drug treatment program
Defendant: ✓ Remanded	To voluntarily s	surrender (once space is available.

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1
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
                            ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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                                     ) Case No. 1:13-cr-48
                                     ) Alexandria, Virginia
               v.
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      TOBIAS RICHARD DYER,
                                     ) October 25, 2013
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                                       9:50 a.m.
               Defendant.
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                                     )
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                         TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING
11
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLAUDE M. HILTON
12
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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    APPEARANCES:
21
    For the United States: Patricia T. Giles, Esq.
22
    For the Defendants:
                              Gregory T. Hunter, Esq.
                              Defendant Tobias Richard Dyer,
23
                              in person
24
                             Tracy L. Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR
      Court Reporter:
25
    Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced
    by computer-aided transcription.
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PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Criminal No. 2013-48, United States of America v. Tobias Richard Dyer.

MS. GILES: Patricia Giles for the United States.

MR. HUNTER: Good morning, Your Honor. Greg Hunter on behalf of Mr. Dyer, who I believe is coming out shortly.

THE COURT: Good morning.

Mr. Hunter, have you and your client had an opportunity to review this presentence report?

MR. HUNTER: We have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any corrections you wish to make to it?

MR. HUNTER: No corrections that have not already been made by the probation officer.

THE COURT: Anything you want to say at this time?

MR. HUNTER: There is, Your Honor.

And I don't mean to belabor the points already made by my cocounsel. But the defendant here today faces time for the substantive counts involved with the robbery and the three 924(c) gun charges.

The guideline time, while already a high number, doesn't compare to the 660 months he's facing on the gun charges. The government has asked for an additional 24 months above and beyond the 55 years required in this case.

I would simply ask the Court to consider the fact that at the present time the defendant's 21 years old. 55 years

minus the current 12-and-a-half percent off that he would get in the federal system would get him past this sentence when he's approximately 70 years old.

The government's made a fair amount of noise this morning about the outstanding indictments in Maryland and the prior records of the other defendants. It's something my client shares with them.

The amount of time he's facing in those other indictments and the amount of time, the backup time from the previous convictions, would have him in prison well after his 70th birthday.

Simply argued, that 55 years, though I still maintain it's -- that Judge Cassell, as I put in the paper, it's twice what he would get if he were a terrorist blowing up a bomb in a public square, twice that sentence.

It's far and away excessive for what the aims of 3553(a) require, and I would ask that the Court limit the sentence in this case to the 55 years of mandatory time.

THE COURT: Ms. Giles.

MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor.

Again, Your Honor, Mr. Dyer's the type of defendant that the mandatory minimums were meant to address. He is a recidivist. He's just been convicted and released from serving an armed robbery conviction. He wasn't out for two months before he engaged in this crime spree: three robberies here just

in Northern Virginia, indicted for another armed robbery in Maryland, and also indicted for killing a witness and shooting a child.

This defendant is deserving of a substantial sentence. It is not just about punishing him. It's about protecting the community. We ask for that substantial sentence.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dyer, would you come to the podium.

Is there anything you want to say before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I just want to say, Your Honor, I maintained my innocence from day one. I understand nothing I'm going to say here today is going to change your perception. I just want to thank my family and friends for coming out to support me. That's it.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I find the guideline factors in this case to be properly assessed at a range of 87 to 108 months, plus the 660 months of mandatory time.

I also find that because of your financial condition, the imposition of any fine or cost is not warranted.

It will be the sentence of the Court, Mr. Dyer, that on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12, that you be committed to the custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 3-year period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars.

As to Count 6, that you be committed to the custody of 1 2 the Attorney General to serve a term of 60 months, a 5-year 3 period of supervised release, pay a special assessment fine of a hundred dollars. 4 5 As to each Count 7 and 8, that you be committed to the 6 custody of the Attorney General to serve a term of 300 months, 7 5-year period of supervised release, and pay a special 8 assessment fine of a hundred dollars as to each of those counts. 9 Now, the sentences in Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 will 10 run concurrently with one another but consecutive to any other 11 sentences that I've imposed. And the supervised release terms 12 that have been imposed will run concurrently with one another. Is there also forfeiture orders in this? 13 14 MS. GILES: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 15 (Pause.) 16 THE COURT: All right. They've been entered. 17 MR. HUNTER: Thank you, Judge. 18 MS. GILES: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 (Proceedings concluded at 9:56 a.m.) 21 22 23 24 25

Ι/

CERTIFICATION

I certify, this 23rd day of January 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability.

/s/

Tracy Westfall, RPR, CMRS, CCR

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 329 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 108 Filed 10/30/13 Page 1 of 1 PageID# 904

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

:

v. : Criminal No. 1:12CR48 (CMH)

:

KEITH REED :

NOTICE OF APPEAL

The defendant does hereby note an appeal of his judgment and conviction entered on October 25, 2013, in the above captioned case. The defendant is indigent and would request that an attorney be provided for him in this case. This notice is filed by his trial counsel but trial counsel will not represent him on appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

__/s/___

Terrell N. Roberts Roberts & Wood 6801 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 202 Riverdale, MD 20737

(301) 699-0764

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was has been mailed and e-mailed, this 30th day of October, 2013 to: Ms. Patricia Giles, Assistant United States Attorney, Office of the United States Attorney, 2100 Jamieson Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314.

__/s/____

Terrell N. Roberts

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 330 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 09)1)(VAEB rev. 2) Sheet P - Judgment in a Criminal Case 125 Filed 10/31/13 Page 1 of 6 PageID# 948

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Eastern District of Virginia

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-001

KEITH WILLIE REED

USM Number: 45927-007

Defendant.

Defendant's Attorney: Terrell Roberts, Esquire Douglas Wood, Esquire

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

The defendant was found guilty on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Second Superseding Indictment after a plea of not guilty.

Accordingly, the defendant is adjudicated guilty of the following counts involving the indicated offenses.

Title and Section	Nature of Offense	Offense Class	Offense Ended	Count
18 U.S.C. § 1951(a)	Conspiracy to Affect Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	1
18 U.S.C §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/07/2012	2
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/09/2012	3
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	4
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 2113(a) and (d)	Armed Robbery of a Credit Union	Felony	12/22/2012	5
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/07/2012	6
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/09/2012	7
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/22/2012	8
18 U.S.C § 922(g)(1)	Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person	Felony	12/22/2012	9

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 331 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 1205) (VAED fet. 2) Sheet 7 - Gugment in a Criminar case 125 Filed 10/31/13 Page 2 of 6 Page ID# 949 Page 2 of 6

Defendant's Name: Case Number: REED, KEITH WILLIE

1:13CR00048-001

As pronounced on October 25, 2013, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 3 through 6 of this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States Attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

Signed this 31 5 day of Ottober, 2013.

Claude M. Hilton United States District Judge

Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 332 of 359 Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3

AO 245B (Rev. 09)11)(VAEB rev. 2) huggment machining Criminal Comminators and Comminators of the Comminators Sheet 2 - Imprisonment

Defendant's Name: Case Number:

REED, KEITH WILLIE

1:13CR00048-001

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY (720) MONTHS, consisting of:

60 months on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 to run concurrently with each other and consecutively to all other counts; 60 months consecutive on Count 6; 300 months consecutive on Count 7; and 300 months consecutive on Count 8.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

RETURN I have executed this judgment as follows:			
Defendant delivered on			
at		, with a certified copy of this Judgment.	
		UNITED STATES MARSHAL	
	Ву		
		DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL	

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 333 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 125 Filed 10/31/13 Page 4 of 6 PageID# 951 Page 4 of 6 Sheet 3 - Supervised Release

Defendant's Name: Case Number: REED, KEITH WILLIE 1:13CR00048-001

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of FIVE (5) YEARS.

This term consists of a term of THREE (3) YEARS on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, and a term of FIVE (5) YEARS on each of Counts 6, 7, and 8 to run concurrently with each other.

The Probation Office shall provide the defendant with a copy of the standard conditions and any special conditions of Supervised Release.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime.

The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.

The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or restitution obligation, it is a condition of Supervised Release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court set forth below:

- 1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation, unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- 6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony, unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer for a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 334 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 05) 1) (VAED CV. 25) 11 23 - CV. 25) 11 24 - CV. 25) 11 25 - CV. 25

Sheet 5 - Criminal Monetary Penalties

Defendant's Name: Case Number:

REED, KEITH WILLIE 1:13CR00048-001

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the Schedule of Payments on Sheet 6.

9	Count	Assessment	<u>Fine</u>	Restitution
	1	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15
	2	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	3	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	4	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	5	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	6	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	7	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	9	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS:		\$900.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15

FINES

No fines have been imposed in this case.

RESTITUTION

The defendant shall pay restitution in the amount of \$76,915.15, pursuant to the Restitution Judgment entered October 25, 2013.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 335 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 125 Filed 10/31/13 Page 6 of 6 PageID# 953
Page 6 of 6
Sheet 6 - Schedule of Payments

Defendant's Name:

REED, KEITH WILLIE 1:13CR00048-001

Case Number: 1:13CR

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties are due as follows:

The special assessment and restitution shall be due in full immediately.

Interest on the restitution is waived. On any unpaid balance, the defendant shall pay to the Clerk at least \$200.00 per month beginning 60 days after release from confinement.

The defendant shall forfeit his interest in property to the United States pursuant to the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture entered by the Court on October 25, 2013.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the Clerk of the Court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed. Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment (2) restitution principal (3) restitution interest (4) fine principal (5) fine interest (6) community restitution (7) penalties and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

Nothing in the court's order shall prohibit the collection of any judgment, fine, or special assessment by the United States.

Appeal: 13-4835 Pg: 336 of 359 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 127 Filed 10/31/13 Page 1 of 6 PageID# 959

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **Eastern District of Virginia**

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-002

STANLEY RAY WINSTON

a/k/a Stanley Wilson a/k/a Rashaad Winston USM Number: 81443-083

Defendant's Attorney: Melinda VanLowe, Esquire

Defendant.

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

The defendant was found guilty on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the Second Superseding Indictment after a plea of not guilty.

Accordingly, the defendant is adjudicated guilty of the following counts involving the indicated offenses.

Title and Section	Nature of Offense	Offense Class	Offense Ended	Count
18 U.S.C. § 1951(a)	Conspiracy to Affect Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	1
18 U.S.C §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/07/2012	2
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/09/2012	3
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	4
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 2113(a) and (d)	Armed Robbery of a Credit Union	Felony	12/22/2012	5
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/07/2012	6
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/09/2012	7
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/22/2012	8
18 U.S.C § 922(g)(1)	Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person	Felony	12/22/2012	10

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 337 of 359

AO 245B (ReC 256) (1:13-cr-90048-CMHm; Dogument 127 Filed 10/31/13 Page 2 of 6 PageID# 960 Page 2 of 6

Defendant's Name:

WINSTON, STANLEY RAY

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-002

As pronounced on October 25, 2013, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 3 through 6 of this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States Attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

Signed this 31 31 day of October, 2013.

Claude M. Hilton
United States District Judge

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 338 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 127 Filed 10/31/13 Page 3 of 6 PageID# 961 Page 3 of 6 PageID# 961 Page 3 of 6 Sheet 2 - Imprisonment

Defendant's Name: Case Number: WINSTON, STANLEY RAY

1:13CR00048-002

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY (720) MONTHS, consisting of:

60 months on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 to run concurrently with each other and consecutively to all other counts; 60 months consecutive on Count 6; 300 months consecutive on Count 7; and 300 months consecutive on Count 8.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

I have executed this judgment as follows:			
Defendant delivered on		to_	
at		with a certified copy of this Judgment.	
		UNITED STATES MARSHAL	
	Ву		
		DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL	

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 339 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 09/11) (VALD rev. 2) Judgment in A Criminal Page 4 of 6 Page ID# 962 Page 4 of 6 Page ID# 962 Page 4 of 6 Sheet 3 – Supervised Release

Defendant's Name: WINSTON, STANLEY RAY

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-002

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of FIVE (5) YEARS.

This term consists of a term of THREE (3) YEARS on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10, and a term of FIVE (5) YEARS on each of Counts 6, 7, and 8 to run concurrently with each other.

The Probation Office shall provide the defendant with a copy of the standard conditions and any special conditions of Supervised Release.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime.

The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.

The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or restitution obligation, it is a condition of Supervised Release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penaltics sheet of this judgment.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court set forth below:

- 1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation, unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- 6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony, unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer for a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 340 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 071) (VAED rev. 2) Judgment in a Climinal Case Filed 10/31/13 Page 5 of 6 PageID# 963

Sheet 5 - Criminal Monetary Penalties

WINSTON, STANLEY RAY

Defendant's Name: Case Number:

1:13CR00048-002

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the Schedule of Payments on Sheet 6.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Fine</u>	Restitution
	1	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15
	2	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	3	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	4	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	5	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	6	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	7	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	10	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS:		\$900.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15

FINES

No fines have been imposed in this case.

RESTITUTION

The defendant shall pay restitution in the amount of \$76,915.15, pursuant to the Restitution Judgment entered October 25, 2013.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 341 of 359

AO 245B (Rec. 36) 1. 123 Ct. 2) 1048-CMH rim Document 127 Filed 10/31/13 Page 6 of 6 PageID# 964 Page 6 of 6 Sheet 6 – Schedule of Payments

Defendant's Name:

WINSTON, STANLEY RAY

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-002

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties are due as follows:

The special assessment and restitution shall be due in full immediately.

Interest on the restitution is waived. On any unpaid balance, the defendant shall pay to the Clerk at least \$200.00 per month beginning 60 days after release from confinement.

The defendant shall forfeit his interest in property to the United States pursuant to the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture entered by the Court on October 25, 2013.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the Clerk of the Court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed. Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment (2) restitution principal (3) restitution interest (4) fine principal (5) fine interest (6) community restitution (7) penalties and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

Nothing in the court's order shall prohibit the collection of any judgment, fine, or special assessment by the United States.

Appeal: 13-4835 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 342 of 359 Doc: 47-3

AO 245B (Re. Case) 1:13-cr-00048-CMH, Document 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 1 of 6 PageID# 970

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **Eastern District of Virginia**

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-003

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

ANTHONY CANNON

USM Number: 39023-007

Defendant's Attorney: Alfred Robertson Jr., Esquire

Defendant.

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

The defendant was found guilty on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 of the Second Superseding Indictment after a plea of not guilty.

Accordingly, the defendant is adjudicated guilty of the following counts involving the indicated offenses.

Title and Section	Nature of Offense	Offense Class	Offense Ended	Count
18 U.S.C. § 1951(a)	Conspiracy to Affect Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	1
18 U.S.C §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/07/2012	2
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/09/2012	3
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	4
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 2113(a) and (d)	Armed Robbery of a Credit Union	Felony	12/22/2012	5
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/07/2012	6
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/09/2012	7
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/22/2012	8
18 U.S.C § 922(g)(1)	Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person	Felony	12/22/2012	11

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 343 of 359

AO 245B (R.C. as a) 1.113 - Ct. 29 Ch. 48 - Ch. Hunt in a Crimment 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 2 of 6 Page ID# 971 Page 2 of 6

Defendant's Name: Case Number: CANNON, ANTHONY 1:13CR00048-003

As pronounced on October 25, 2013, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 3 through 6 of this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States Attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

Signed this 31 & day of Cotolee , 2013.

Claude M. Hilton United States District Judge Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 344 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 3 of 6 PageID# 972 Page 3 of 6 Sheet 2 - Imprisonment

Defendant's Name: Case Number: CANNON, ANTHONY 1:13CR00048-003

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY (720) MONTHS, consisting of:

60 months on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11 to run concurrently with each other and consecutively to all other counts; 60 months consecutive on Count 6; 300 months consecutive on Count 7; and 300 months consecutive on Count 8.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

I have executed this judgment as follows:			
Defendant delivered on		to	
at		, with a certified copy of this Judgment.	
		UNITED STATES MARSHAL	
	Ву		
	2,	DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL	

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 345 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 4 of 6 PageID# 973 Pag

Defendant's Name: Case Number: CANNON, ANTHONY 1:13CR00048-003

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of FIVE (5) YEARS.

This term consists of a term of THREE (3) YEARS on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11, and a term of FIVE (5) YEARS on each of Counts 6, 7, and 8 to run concurrently with each other.

The Probation Office shall provide the defendant with a copy of the standard conditions and any special conditions of Supervised Release.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime.

The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.

The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or restitution obligation, it is a condition of Supervised Release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penaltics sheet of this judgment.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court set forth below:

- 1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation, unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- 6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony, unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer for a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- 13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 346 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 09 H) (VAED fet. 2) Judgment in a Climina Case ment 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 5 of 6 PageID# 974 Page 5 of 6 Sheet 5 – Criminal Monetary Penalties

Defendant's Name: Case Number: CANNON, ANTHONY 1:13CR00048-003

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the Schedule of Payments on Sheet 6.

9	Count 1	Assessment \$100.00	<u>Fine</u> \$0.00	Restitution \$76,915.15
	2	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	3	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	4	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	5	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	6	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	7	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	11	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS:		\$900.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15

FINES

No fines have been imposed in this case.

RESTITUTION

The defendant shall pay restitution in the amount of \$76,915.15, pursuant to the Restitution Judgment entered October 25, 2013.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 347 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 129 Filed 10/31/13 Page 6 of 6 PageID# 975 Page 6 of Sheet 6 - Schedule of Payments

Defendant's Name: Case Number: CANNON, ANTHONY 1:13CR00048-003

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties are due as follows:

The special assessment and restitution shall be due in full immediately.

Interest on the restitution is waived. On any unpaid balance, the defendant shall pay to the Clerk at least \$200.00 per month beginning 60 days after release from confinement.

The defendant shall forfeit his interest in property to the United States pursuant to the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture entered by the Court on October 25, 2013.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the Clerk of the Court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed. Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment (2) restitution principal (3) restitution interest (4) fine principal (5) fine interest (6) community restitution (7) penalties and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

Nothing in the court's order shall prohibit the collection of any judgment, fine, or special assessment by the United States.

Appeal: 13-4835 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 348 of 359 Doc: 47-3

AO 245B (Rev. 09)1)(VAE3-CV. 2) Sheet 8-CMH Document 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 1 of 6 Page ID# 981

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Eastern District of Virginia

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-004

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

TOBIAS RICHARD DYER

USM Number: 49240-007

Defendant's Attorney: Gregory Hunter, Esquire

Defendant.

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

The defendant was found guilty on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 of the Second Superseding Indictment after a plea of not guilty.

Accordingly, the defendant is adjudicated guilty of the following counts involving the indicated offenses.

Title and Section	Nature of Offense	Offense Class	Offense Ended	Count
18 U.S.C. § 1951(a)	Conspiracy to Affect Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	1
18 U.S.C §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/07/2012	2
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/09/2012	3
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1951	Interference with Commerce by Robbery	Felony	12/22/2012	4
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 2113(a) and (d)	Armed Robbery of a Credit Union	Felony	12/22/2012	5
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/07/2012	6
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/09/2012	7
18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 924(c)(1)(A)	Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence	Felony	12/22/2012	8
18 U.S.C § 922(g)(1)	Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person	Felony	12/22/2012	12

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 349 of 359

AO 245B (ReC 250) (1:13 FC) 20048-CMH in Perimment 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 2 of 6 PageID# 982 Page 2 of 6

Defendant's Name:

DYER, TOBIAS RICHARD

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-004

As pronounced on October 25, 2013, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 3 through 6 of this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States Attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

Signed this 31 st day of October, 2013.

Claude M. Hilton United States District Judge

-1115-

Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 350 of 359 Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3

AO 245B (Rev. 1971) (VAED rev. 2) Nugment ma Criminal Case ment 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 3 of 6 PageID# 983 Page 3 of 6 Sheet 2 - Imprisonment

Defendant's Name:

DYER, TOBIAS RICHARD

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-004

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY (720) MONTHS, consisting of:

60 months on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 12 to run concurrently with each other and consecutively to all other counts; 60 months consecutive on Count 6; 300 months consecutive on Count 7; and 300 months consecutive on Count 8.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

RETURN I have executed this judgment as follows:			
Defendant delivered on		to	
at		, with a certified copy of this Judgment.	
		UNITED STATES MARSHAL	
	Ву		
		DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL	

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 351 of 359

AO 245B (ReC. 3) F) (1/12) FCT-200048 TCM-Hmin Possument 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 4 of 6 PageID# 984 Page 4 of 6 Sheet 3 - Supervised Release

Defendant's Name:

DYER, TOBIAS RICHARD

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-004

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of FIVE (5) YEARS.

This term consists of a term of THREE (3) YEARS on each of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12, and a term of FIVE (5) YEARS on each of Counts 6, 7, and 8 to run concurrently with each other.

The Probation Office shall provide the defendant with a copy of the standard conditions and any special conditions of Supervised Release.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime.

The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.

The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or restitution obligation, it is a condition of Supervised Release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court set forth below:

- 1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation, unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony, unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer for a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 352 of 359

AO 245B (Rev. 5971) (VAED rev. 2) Sugment in a Criminal Case ment 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 5 of 6 PageID# 985 Page 5 of 6 Sheet 5 – Criminal Monetary Penalties

Defendant's Name:

DYER, TOBIAS RICHARD

Case Number: 1:13CR00048-004

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the Schedule of Payments on Sheet 6.

<u>Coun</u> 1	Assessment \$100.00	<u>Fine</u> \$0.00	Restitution \$76,915.15
2	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS:	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$76,915.15

FINES

No fines have been imposed in this case.

RESTITUTION

The defendant shall pay restitution in the amount of \$76,915.15, pursuant to the Restitution Judgment entered October 25, 2013.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 353 of 359

AO 245B (R.C. 365A) (VAE) Ct. 2000 (Remain Michim Papers ment 131 Filed 10/31/13 Page 6 of 6 Page ID# 986 Page 6 of 6 Sheet 6 - Schedule of Payments

Defendant's Name:

DYER, TOBIAS RICHARD

Case Number:

1:13CR00048-004

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties are due as follows:

The special assessment and restitution shall be due in full immediately.

Interest on the restitution is waived. On any unpaid balance, the defendant shall pay to the Clerk at least \$200.00 per month beginning 60 days after release from confinement.

The defendant shall forfeit his interest in property to the United States pursuant to the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture entered by the Court on October 25, 2013.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the Clerk of the Court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed. Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment (2) restitution principal (3) restitution interest (4) fine principal (5) fine interest (6) community restitution (7) penalties and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

Nothing in the court's order shall prohibit the collection of any judgment, fine, or special assessment by the United States.

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 354 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 112 Filed 10/31/13 Page 1 of 2 PageID# 914

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
v.)	Case No. 1:11CR00261
Keith Willie Reed, et al.)	The Honorable C.M. Hilton
Defendants.)	
***********	<i>)</i> *******	**********

NOTICE OF APPEAL BY ANTHONY CANNON

COMES NOW the Defendant, Anthony Cannon, by and through counsel, and notes his appeal to the United States Court Appeals for the Fourth Circuit of his judgment and conviction in the above captioned case. Defendant is indigent, and counsel is appointed.

Respectfully submitted

Anthony Cannon

By Counsel

Alfred L. Robertson, Jr.
VSB # 45000
Robertson Law Office, PLLC
500 N. Washington St.
Alexandria, VA 22314
(571) 492-5133
(703) 842-6196 (facsimile)
rob@robertsonlawoffice.com
Counsel for Anthony Cannon

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 355 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 112 Filed 10/31/13 Page 2 of 2 PageID# 915

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 31st day of October, 2013, I will electronically file the Motion for Judgment of Acquittal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

And all other counsel of record.

/s/

Alfred L. Robertson, Jr.
VSB # 45000
Robertson Law Office, PLLC
500 N. Washington St.
Alexandria, VA 22314
(571) 492-5133
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Counsel for Anthony Cannon

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 356 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 123 Filed 11/01/13 Page 1 of 2 PageID# 944

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v. : Criminal No. 1:13cr48-02

.

STANELY RAY WINSTON,

:

Defendants.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that Stanley Ray Winston, the defendant in the above named case, hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit from the final judgment of conviction and sentence imposed therefrom announced in court on the 25th day of October, 2013.

Respectfully submitted, STANLEY RAY WINSTON By Counsel

THE LAW OFFICE OF MELINDA L. VANLOWE, P.C.

BY: <u>/s/</u>____

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 865-5555 (703) 763-2372 (fax) melinda@vanlowelaw.com Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 357 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 123 Filed 11/01/13 Page 2 of 2 PageID# 945

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 1st day of November, 2013, I will electronically file the Notice of Appeal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows, Esquire Patricia Giles, Esquire Assistant United States Attorney 2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314

_/s/

Melinda L. VanLowe, Esquire Virginia State Bar I.D. Number 51143 Counsel for Stanley Winston The Law Office of Melinda L. VanLowe, P.C. 10476 Armstrong Street Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 865-5555 (703) 763-2372 (fax) melinda@vanlowelaw.com Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 358 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 124 Filed 11/01/13 Page 1 of 2 PageID# 946

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
)
v.)
) Criminal No. 1:13CR48-004
Tobias Richard Dyer)
Defendant) The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
)
	/

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that the Defendant, Tobias Richard Dyer, hereby appeals the sentence issued by this Court on October 25, 2013, to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Respectfully Submitted, Tobias Richard Dyer By Counsel

Gregory T. Hunter
Virginia State Bar Number 45489
Attorney for the Defendant
2055 North 15th Street
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(703) 527-0808 telephone
(703) 527-0810 facsimile
greghunter@mail.com

Appeal: 13-4835 Doc: 47-3 Filed: 05/07/2014 Pg: 359 of 359

Case 1:13-cr-00048-CMH Document 124 Filed 11/01/13 Page 2 of 2 PageID# 947

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 1st day of November, 2013, I will electronically file the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of such filing (NEF) to the following:

Rebecca Bellows
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2100 Jamieson Avenue
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(703) 299-3980 facsimile
Patricia. Giles @usdoj.gov

/S/_____

Gregory T. Hunter Virginia State Bar Number 45489 Attorney for the Defendant 2055 North 15th Street Suite 302 Arlington, Virginia 22201 (703) 527-0808 telephone (703) 527-0810 facsimile greghunter@mail.com